The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,919 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
—SIAM		3011	500	W. D. Worcester.	18th Feb.
L MALWA		2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M KAISAR-I-HIND		4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar
L NEPAUL		3536	560	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
—ASSAM		3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th ,,
L THAMES		4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M TASMANIA		4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES		4196	840	R. Stewart	8th ,,
—NIZAM		2726	500	R. Haselwood	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL		4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT		3143	500	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
L PESHAWAR		3930	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
—SIAM		3011	500	G. L. Brooks	13th ,,
L CATHAY		3263	600	E. Ashdown	20th May.
					TUESDAY.
M BENGAL		4752	900	W. B. Andrews	24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	18th Feb.
ATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 5, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	30th ,,	10th April.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. BAIDUINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May	7th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA ...	4,000	18th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 7, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th Feb.
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4600	650	7th do.
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	1st May.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	7th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,600	650	15th Feb.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	14th March

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
S.S. VICTORIA.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT; SAILING MARCH 3rd.

ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 3,358 tons, sailing punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers only.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th February, 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practice English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

PATENT ROOFING TILES, made on the most modern and approved principle, cheaper, lighter, more durable, and in every way more advantageous than any others in the market, and a considerable saving in covering space.

From their exactitude in make and fit there is no possibility of leakage. Purchasers can always rely upon their requirements being promptly supplied.

Also, Machine-made Bricks of best quality.

For full particulars and prices apply to

THE INDIAN TILE COMPANY,
73, Tamarind Lane (opposite the Cathedral).

STEAMER SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND PORT BLAIR.

INVITATION FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for a Steamer Service once in four weeks from Calcutta to Port Blair and thence to Nancowry (Camorta) and back viâ Port Blair, Rangoon, and Port Blair to Calcutta. The steamers may also be required to call at the Cocas and occasionally at the Krishna Light Vessel.

1. The contract will begin on the 1st January 1888, or as soon as practicable after that date and last for five years or ten years as may hereafter be determined. Tenders are invited for a service for either of these periods.

2. No fixed subsidy will be given, but the service will have the monopoly for the transport of passengers, convicts, live stock, and stores on behalf of Government at fixed rates to be tendered for. Tenderers may also fix the minimum sum to be paid by Government annually on account of passage money and freight.

3. Tenders must be submitted before noon on 30th April 1887 at the office of the Post Master General of Bengal in Calcutta. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Post Master General of Bengal.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th Febv., 1887, at noon, calling at Verawar Mangrole, Porebundor, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 14th February (on arrival of Outward English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Baherin Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

a.s. HENZADA ..... 2078 ,, ,, 15th April.
a.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 12, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates.* Quotations and every Information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

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BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

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HELMETS, HATS, CAPS.

NEW STOCK,
LATEST FASHIONS
IN SHAPES AND COLOURS.

	Rs. a.
Regulation Helmets, covered White Doe, Silk lined, light and pliable, very best quality	each 20 0
Do. do. White Drill on Felt, green lined	each 14 8
Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber Helmets, Double Felt, inside soft and yielding, light and comfortable, great protection from sun	each 18 0
Do. do. do. do. smaller size for Ladies' wear	each 17 0
The "Tuson" Double Brim Air Chamber Helmets, Drab Felt, light and cool, excellent protection,	each 14 8
Ellwood's Universal Sun Hats, covered finest White Drill, green lined	each 14 0
Ellwood's Shikar Hats, covered strong Brown Drill, the best Hat for district use	each 13 8
Andre's Double Teral Hats, new shapes, in Drab or Seal Brown Felt	each 17 and 17 8
Gent's Double Drab Teral Hats, good quality	each 8 0
Felt Hates for Evening wear, all the newest shapes, extra light for India.	
Black Felt Hard Round Crown, medium brim,	each 8 0
Do. do. Square do. do. do.	each 8 0
Dark Brown do. Round Crown	each 8 0
Light Brown do. do. do.	each 8 0
Soft Tweed Hats, all new patterns and shapes, each	from 3 to 4 9
"Deerstalker" Travelling Caps in large variety, each	from Rs. 2 8 to 3 8
Lawn Tennis Hats, Belts, &c.	
Puggrees of all descriptions,	
Guilt Spikes and Chains for Military Helmets, &c., &c., &c.	
Uniform Cases, Helmet Cases, Trunks, Bags, and Portmanteau,	
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.	

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ART CRETONNES

JUST OPENED OUT.
NEWEST
TAPESTRY AND FLORAL
DESIGNS.
PRICES FROM
6 *As. to Re.* 1-4 *per yard.*

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN RED CARBINET,

A SOUND HIGHCLASS CLARET.
Per dozen Quarts Rs. 12.
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN SHIRAZ.

THIS WINE so popular in Australia is fast gaining the Esteem of the Public in India. It is full bodied, of a fine Bouquet, and possesses a very great Vinous flavour.
Per dozen Quarts Rs. 15.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SPONGES!! SPONGES!!!

KEMP & Co., Ld., have now in Stock at their three Establishments a splendid and varied assortment of SPONGES, specially selected by Mr. D. S. KEMP. The quality is exceptionally fine and the Prices exceedingly low, and KEMP & Co. can state with confidence that a better consignment has never reached Bombay.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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ONE SHEET and one Envelope Weighing under the half Tola.
EACH CASE CONTAINS
50 Sheets Cream-laid Note Paper, and 50 Court 8vo. Envelopes to match.
Per Box Re. 1.
KEMP and Co., Ld.,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

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THE Crystoleum system of painting on glass has of late come prominently before the World, and enjoys a great and increasing popularity on account of its easiness and the small amount of trouble with which it is mastered.

To excel in Crystoleum Painting, not the slightest previous knowledge of Art is necessary, and there is no reason why the first attempt of an entire novice should not be a perfect success.

Complete Sets, from Rs. 15 to 35.
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY

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SHERRIES.
(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20 0
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VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	26 0
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GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	30 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	39 0

PORTS.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	24 0	18 8
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Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

POMMERY AND GRENO,
EXTRA SEC.

WE keep in stock supplies of this First-class Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts.....Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints .....Rs. 78
LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

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SWISS MILK.	DR. MUNRO'S FOOD.	SWISS MILK
(Milk-Maid Brand.)	(Prepared particularly for Infants.)	"Unsweetened."
Guaranteed Fresh. Frequent consignments arriving direct.	To the special request of Phillips & Co., in England, is a most excellent article of Diet. Every requirement having been considered in its Manufacture. It forms the most perfect substitute for the Infant's Natural Food.	Specially imported by Ourselves, and recommended by Medical Men.
Per tin, As. 7.	Per tin, As. 8 only.	Per tin, As. 8.

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ALL THE NEW LIGHT TINTS WHITE AND PLAIN COLOURS.

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LINEN COLLARS, all the New Shapes...per doz.	,, 6 12	INDIA-RUBBER BELTS, all Colours	,, 2 8
The Masher TIE CLIP prevents the Bow from rising above the front or back of Collar ...	0 12	SCARF RINGS, the New Patent Flexible, securely holds in position a Scarf of any substance	Silver ,, 3 12 / Gold ,, 9 8

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PLEASE NOTE CAREFULLY.

THE SELECT DANCING SALOON, with Refreshments on the Premises; Ladies' Retiring Room attached. Good Music, Lights, Attendance and Comfortable Chairs.

REFRESHMENT BUFFET to the left of the last Fountain as you come up from the Main Entrance: Every article of the best quality.

TICKETS for Refreshments sold in advance at a Reduction to avoid crowding.

SEE HAND-BILLS and apply for further particulars to

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CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE JUBILEE.

GLOVES!

GLOVES!!

GLOVES!!!

THORPE AND CO.

Gent's White Kid	2 Buttons	pair Rs.	2 4
Gent's Best White French	ditto		2 12
Do. do. Sewn Black	ditto		3 4
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Do. do. do. Sewn Black	ditto		3 4
Gent's Best Black French	ditto		3 8
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Ladies' White Doe Gauntlet			2 12
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THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY, MASONIC TAILORS,
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THE proper pride of the Proprietors of the late firm of JAS. McCABE & Co., of the Royal Exchange, London, in refusing tempting offers for their good-will when retiring from business, while striking a sympathetic chord of admiration throughout the East, has awakened a feeling of regret that so admirable and highly esteemed a class of watches should be no longer procurable. MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, have been at considerable pains to reproduce by the Agency of McCabe's old hands some of the most popular styles of Watches which were formerly identified with Jas. McCabe's name, and which are identical in all respects, except of course, that they bear the name of MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

Gentlemen's size in heavy hunting case .....cash Rs. 350
Ladies' do. do. do. ..... ,, ,, 310

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
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PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESS, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing on exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

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THE CELEBRATED

JAVA CIGARS,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION,

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000.	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	...Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	... ,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	... ,, 40	,, 4 8

Samples forwarded on application.

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Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
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	Mahl Sticks.	

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***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

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SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. R'Y. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, PAREL.

A DANCE will be given in the above Institute on TUESDAY the 15th instant. Dancing to commence at 9-30 p.m. (Railway time) sharp. Tickets Rs. 2 to admit one Gentleman and Ladies. Tickets may be obtained at the door.

FOR SALE.

IMPORTED SEEDS of PERSIAN and TUNISIAN DATE PALMS at 4 annas per pound.
Apply to
the SUPERINTENDENT,
Govt. Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur, N. W. P.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

ON the 16th and 17th instants all Government Telegraph Offices in Bombay, except the Central Office, Fort, Moombadevi and Mandvi, will observe Sunday working hours, i. e., will be open to the Public only under the conditions of Inland Rule 2 of the Indian Telegraph Guide.

G. J. HARE,
Superintendent, Central Office.

FOR SALE!
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.
GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 560lbs. square inch.
Crushing Strength about 1,816 per square inch, in cubes of 400lbs. gross.

WARDEN & Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscoting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government, and all leading Engineers for their Durability, Elegance, and Cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is Cool and Waterproof, Being made by trained Europeans their Excellence is unimpeachable.
Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town at favourable rate for freights, &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
32, Meadows Street, Fort; Depot, Powder-bunder, Mazagon.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT of INDIA having directed that the 16th and 17th February shall be adopted as the days of JUBILEE of HER MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS and observed as HOLIDAYS in ALL PUBLIC OFFICES, it is hereby notified that those days will be treated as Post office holidays, and that the GENERAL POST OFFICE and the TOWN SUB-OFFICES in Bombay will accordingly be CLOSED, except for such work as is required to be done on SUNDAYS and the prescribed Post Office holidays.

C. A. STUART,
Presidency Postmaster.
Bombay G. P. O., 11th Feb., 1887.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY of Lt.-Col. J. WILLOUGHBY, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.
1 Gelang B.A.G. 5 years old, 14·3, broken Cavalry charger with perfect manners and temper, a brilliant fencer, and most promising chaser and pig sticker, a maiden, Rs. 1,000.
2 "Lollipop" C. A. H. 6 years old, 14·1½, very high cast Arab, with great speed, a really good horse for second class meeting, goes well in single harness and a good hack in a maiden, Rs. 650.
3 D. C. B. P. "Ben Bolt" 4 years old, 13 hands, a fine mover and untried, Rs. 250.
The above are believed to be absolutely sound and have no or been sick or sorry in owner's possession. Any examination and fair trial allowed. Can be seen at Neemuch on or after the 10th instant. Sold to reduce stud after camp of exercise, Mhow.
For full particulars apply to owner at Neemuch,

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
PASSENGER COMMUNICATION WITH SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY AND THE DECCAN.

A PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Mormugao Harbour at 7-45 a.m. reaching Sonauli (at the foot of the Ghats) at 11-20. The corresponding train from Deuli (at the top of the Ghats) for Dharwar and the Deccan leaves at 7-35 p.m.
A PASSENGER TRAIN reaches Deuli (at the top of the Ghats) at 8-37 a.m. from Dharwar and the Deccan. The corresponding train leaves Sonauli (foot of the Ghats) at 2 39 p.m. reaching Mormugao Harbour at 6 0 p.m.
This train is met daily by Messrs. Shepherd's steamer for all Ports between Mormugao Harbour and Bombay.

FARES TO AND FROM MORMUGAO HARBOUR.	1st	2nd	3rd
Sonauli	Rs. 2-9-0.	R-1-3-0	Rs. 0-8-0
BOMBAY	BY SHEPHERD'S STEAMER deck passage Rs. 1-0-0.		

W. I. P. R. GOODS RATES.
Until further notice Goods Rates per maund for through booking between Bombay and Deuli and *vice versa* will be as under :—

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DEULI.

Stations.	Miles from Bombay	Special class per maund of 82·7 lbs.	Ordinary Goods Rates per maund of 82·7 lbs. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Cotton Rates per maund of 82·7 lbs. Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Docras.	Grain, Seed, Salt and Kerosine Oil per maund of 82·7 lbs. 81 maunds and upwards	Under 81 maunds.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mormugao Harbour	0	0 3 7	0 4 8	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 0 5	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 0 4	0 0 6
Margao	33	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 4 8	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 0 8	0 0 11	0 1 2	0 0 6	0 0 8
Bombay	200	0 9 3	0 11 4	0 7 6	0 4 8	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 1 4	0 1 7	0 0 9	0 0 11

BETWEEN DEULI AND BOMBAY.

Stations.	Miles from Deuli.	Special class per maund of 82·7 lbs.	Ordinary Goods Rates per maund of 82·7 lbs. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Cotton Rates per maund of 82·7 lbs. Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Docras.	Grain, Seed, Salt and Kerosine Oil per maund of 82·7 lbs. 81 maunds and upwards	Under 81 maunds.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Deuli	0	0 3 7	0 4 8	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 0 5	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 0 4	0 0 6
Margao	165	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 4 8	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 0 8	0 0 11	0 1 2	0 0 6	0 0 8
Mormugao Harbour	198	0 7 3	0 9 2	0 5 10	0 3 8	0 2 4	0 0 10	0 1 2	0 1 5	0 0 7	0 0 10
Bombay	365	0 11 4	0 14 6	0 9 2	0 5 10	0 4 0	0 1 3	0 1 10	0 2 3	0 1 0	0 1 4

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., or to the undersigned.

E. S. PEMBERTON,
Deputy Agent.
Mormugao, 1st Feb. 1887.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowls, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for Invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.
Please ask for Madon's Extract of Chicken only.
Per Pot, Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE AMERICAN
GALACTAGOGUE
or
THE MILK PRODUCING ELIXIR.
KEEPS GOOD IN ALL CLIMATES.
A GREAT BOON TO MOTHERS AND WET NURSES!

THIS preparation is the greatest boon ever invented for Mothers and Wet Nurses. Its use produces a copious flow of rich nourishing milk, which thoroughly satisfies the infant, prevents rickets, promotes easy dentition, and lays the foundation of a strong, healthy constitution. It also prevents debility in the mother whilst suckling, and is a capital remedy for acidity, flatulence, indigestion, &c. If taken during pregnancy it promotes perfect restation, and effectively prevents decay of the teeth, so common to mothers during this period.
Gives entire satisfaction.
Sold in half pint and pint bottles at Rs. 2-12 and 4-4.

COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BACK BAY BATHS COMPANY, Limited.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Bath House, Back Bay, on TUESDAY, 23rd February 1887, at 5-30 p.m.

J. M. SHIELDS,
Hon. Secretary.

THE DHURRUMSEY MILLS will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE on SATURDAY, the 26th day of February instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 29, Medows Street, Fort.—Dated this 12th day of February, 1887.

NANU and HORMUSJEE,
Solicitors.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

H. WALTER GOSTLING,
Hony. Secretary.
W. I. T. Club.
Bombay, 14th February 1887.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL and HANDY ELECTRIC LIGHT MACHINE with Arch and Incandescent Lights and complete with fittings—Will be highly useful in the approaching Illuminations. For price and particulars apply to Thomas Lidbetter, No. 10, Meadow Street.

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Chairman,
Maharani Ice Company, Ld.

INDIAN GUARANTEE & SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December 1886 will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after FRIDAY the 25th instant at the Offices, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.
Secretary.

MORVI STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Morvi Railway, up till the 17th instant, for 200 tons of best (Powela Duffryn) steam coal. To be delivered into Railway Trucks at Bhavnagar and weighed there. Delivery to be completed by the 15th March.

By order.
HORMUSJI DINSHAW, Acctt.
To the Manager M. Railway,
Manager and Executive Engineer's Office, Camp Wadhwan, 11th Feb. 1887.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 17-8-0 per Share for the half year ended 31st December 1886 will be paid on and after TUESDAY the 1st March next, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p m, on production of Share Certificates, to the Shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 28th instant.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday the 18th to Monday the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA, Secretary.
Bombay, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, 12th February 1887.

COOPER MADON & Co. Ld.
PURE SPARKLING AND AGREEABLE ÆRATED WATERS.
MANUFACTURED IN A MACHINE ERECTED UPON THE LATEST IMPROVED SYSTEM
With Perfectly Pure and Filtered water.

SODAWATER	Rs. 0	10 Per dozen.
POTASH WATER	,, 0	12 ,,
LEMONADE, finest Aroma and agreeable taste	,, 0	12 ,,
GINGERADE	,,	,,
TONIC WATER, Delicate flavour, possessing Tonic Properties	,, 0	14 ,,
GINGERALE of Finest Bouquet	,, 1	4 ,,
RASPBERRYADE	,, 0	14 ,,
LITHIA WATER	,, 1	0 ,,

SPECIAL TERMS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAST IRON PIPES.

OFFERS are invited and will be received up to noon 22nd February 1887, AT A RATE PER TON, for a large quantity of Cast Iron Pipes of various dimensions, now underground, at the State Railway Stores Yard, Byculla.
Plan can seen, and further particulars will be furnished, on application to
THO. WOOD, Port Storekeeper,
State Railway Department.
Bombay, 8th February 1887.

NOTICE!
Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

D. R. PUNDOLE,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.
NOVELTY IN WATCHES AND MUSICAL BOXES.

I HAVE a consignment of various kinds of CLOCKS and MUSICAL BOXES of low prices for the rich as well as the poor.
Best Metal Watches, Rs. 8 Cash.
Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Opposite the CASH BAZAAR.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED per s. s. "Patiala" two new English-built BROUGHAM, one with Side Lights, very well finished, by Watson of Lowestaff.
One canoe shaped new English BAROUCHE, with inside folding steps and enamelled leather canopy on the head, by Lewis of Salisbury.
Another new English BAROUCHE, by Kinrost.
One new circular-fronted English BROUGHAM.
And one new English DOGCART.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE.

1. THE Agent is prepared to receive tender for Miscellaneous Stores of Country Produce for 12 months, commencing from 1st April 18-7.
2. Tenders must reach the office of the undersigned before 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY the 7th March 1887 in sealed covers endorsed Tender for supply of Country Stores.
3. The tenderers' schedules with specification and conditions of supply may be had from the Company's Store-keeper at Hotgi on payment of Rs. 2.
I. Metals manufactured and unmanufactured. II. Tools. III. Hardware. IV. Cloths. V. Ropes. VI. Tallow, Soap, &c. VII. Hides. Leather and Leather work. VIII. Timber, Bullies, Charcoal, &c. IX. Furniture and Glassware. X. Painters' Stores, XI. Chemical, XII. Wicker-work and Bamboos, XIII. Potteries, XIV. Country Stationery, XV. Lamps. XVI. Miscellaneous. XVII. Medical Stores, XVIII. Oils.
4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
5. For further information respecting probable quantities, &c., &c., apply to the Chief Storekeeper, Hotgi.

G. M. STEWART, Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 1887.

A. B. FLEMING & Co., LIMITED.
SCOTTISH PRINTING INK FACTORY AND CHEMICAL WORKS—OIL REFINERS AND BOILERS—PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS—
MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS,
EDINBURGH, LONDON—NEW YORK, MELBOURNE.

BEG to announce to friends and buyers, that Mr. WM. CUTHBERTSON, of their Company, will be in India during the spring months in their interests. Correspondence invited.

Address.—Poste restant	Calcutta.
,,	Bombay,
,,	Madras.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE JUBILEE DINNER, Concert, and Festivities at the Gyan U. Mandali (the Native Philharmonic Society) will take place on the JUBILEE EVE, TUESDAY, the 15th instant. The dinner at 7-30 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHAI NAOROJI, the Chairman, will preside.

ICES, ICES, Four kinds daily, every day different kinds; also Wines and Spirits, Mocha Coffee of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

MRS. HIRSCH request the customers not to forget VIENNA Ices at the Maidan of the Jubilee fair the stall will be near the Boree Bunder side No. 4. There will be sold Wines and Spirits of all descriptions.

APOLLO BUNDER DINING and BILLIARD ROOMS, will be CLOSED at 9 p.m., on the 16th and 17th inst. GREEN & READ, Dining Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES increasing sale is a sufficient proof of their unparalleled popularity in all quarters of the Globe. For cash or ton hire. Price lists post free, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—Everything very satisfactory, the Cuisine is very good, the place clean, and the Proprietors are most obliging and attentive, and the house deserve patronage for their endeavours to please the Public. (Sd.) W F.B., Colonel Bengal Army.—Concurred (Sd.) D. C. H., Lt.-Col. Retired L, B. A.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla, No. 6. First class Furniture for sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc, Ground Paints, and Dry Colours. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1, Dean Lane.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the A. Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

JUBILEE ADDRESS CASKETS, with Music, very effective. A small consignment just unpacked, from Rs. 80. MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar*. Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

JUBILEE SOLITAIRES and BROOCHES, just received direct from the Manufacturers. Apply to LEATHES & Co., 19, Meadow Street.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHAREGOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay.

TURN OUT FOR SALE.—Mail-Phaeton and pair Arab Horses with Harness. All stable requisites. Further particulars, "Apply F. M," Bombay Club.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dnyan Sudhakara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the Best Masters in Europe. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made from Rs. 14-8 to 23. S H Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG, is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £519,974-10-10 Stg.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co, 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a Handsome Bay Arab HORSE, 14·2½ rising 6 years, quiet and believed sound; has been ridden by a Lady. Price 700. Apply "L. B.," care of Messrs. Wm. WATSON & Co., Agents, Bombay.

MATHERAN—GRAND VIEW HOTEL, recently built occupies most central and commanding position. It is near the Gymkhana, Church, &c. Each bedroom has bath and dressing rooms attached.

"ANGOLA SUITS," superior finish, cut, and style, from Rs. 18 0 to Rs. 100-0. Send post card for samples and self-measurement forms to A. CASH BAZAAR, Ld, Gent's Outfitters, 23, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES, 1887.—Early application for places to the Carriage Enclosure should be made to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., from whom Tickets for Admission to the Grand Stand can also be obtained.

ILFORD DRY PLATES, 4½ by 3½, 6½ by 4½, 8½ by 6½, 40 by 8, 12 by 10. Just to hand per s. s. Malwa.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTER for a first class Tailoring Establishment at Madras. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to MOSSES and Co., Civil and Military Tailors, Mount Road, Madras.

INDIAN JEWELLERY, Curiosities, Chinese and Indian Curtains, Purdahs, Paleopposh, Foolkerries, Carpets, Indian Works of Art, &c., &c., Inspection invited.—HEERJEE MULL & Co., Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Fort.

GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS and Works of Art taken from Carte-de-visite photos to life size pictures. Orders received and samples to be seen at Mrs. Neuman's Baby Linen Warehouse, No. 35, Meadow Street, Bombay.

MUFFINS, in time for afternoon Tea.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
(LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.)
JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.....Plaintiff
vs.
DHUNCOREBAI widow and legal heir and representative of MOHUNDAS RANCHHODDAS BAWA.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by an order made by the HONOURABLE Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY in the above suit on the 8th day of October, 188 , in Chambers, it was ordered that the Sheriff of Bombay should proceed to sell by Public Auction the right, title and interest, if any, of the late defendant Mohundas Kanhikadas as now deceased and of Duncorebai his widow, as his legal representative in the immoveable properties attached hereinon the 8th day of September, 1873, that is to say, namely, a property No. 11, situate at Piequet Road, outside the Fort, a property No. 14, situate at Khetwadi, outside the Fort, and a property No. 207, situate at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort. And which said lands and premises are as is alleged more particularly described as follows, *vide* ibid.
1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and hereditaments standing thereon, situate on the Piequet Road, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the south by the Sailors' Home and partly by the Piequet Road and partly by Esplanade Cross Road, on or towards the north by Mahajan's property, on or towards the east by the Sailors' Home, and on or towards the west by Piequet Road.
2. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments, standing thereon, and situate at the place called the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, and bounded as follows, viz. On or towards the south by New Khetwady Road, on or towards the east by the property of Vallubdas Purbhudas, on or towards the east by the property of Gopikrishn Vittojee Maharaj, and on or towards the west by the property of Syed Hoosein Absalow bin Syed Mahomed Alsalow, and
3. All that place or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, and situate at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the south by the property of Sorabjee Manockji, on or towards the north by the public road, on or towards the east and west by the property of Sorabjee Manockji.
NOW it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the dates and at the hours and places undermentioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said order, dated the 8th day of October, 1886, put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant Dhuncorebai in the said lands and premises.
The property firstly above described will be sold on the premises at 3 p.m., on Monday, the 14th day of February 1887.
The property secondly above described will be sold on the premis s at 4-30 p.m., on Monday, the 14th day of February 1887.
The property thirdly above described will be sold on the premises at 4 p.m., on Tuesday, the 15th day of February 1887.
The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable :—
The claim of Gungabai, wife of Sadoo Dayaldas Keesonji, to all the property mentioned in para. 3 of the warrant of sale, dated 15th April 1886, excepting a chawl consisting of shops, being a portion of the said property.
Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said defendant Dhuncorebai to the same or to any interest therein.
The above-mentioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.
Of the prices of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.
The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.
In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.
For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated the 12th day of January 1887.

DINSHAW MANEKJEE PETIT,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. HORE, CONROY and BROWN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE JEWELLERY, FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, STATIONERY, MECHANICAL TOYS, SHOP FURNITURE, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 27, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of Zeinulbhai Ahmedbhai Hora, lately carried on business as a general merchant under the name of steward and Co (an Insolvent); the whole Stock-in-trade of jewellery, shop furniture, &c., &c., constituting of jewellery, fancy goods, perfumery, stationery, mechanical toys, flower vases, table ornaments, albums, pictures, walking sticks, rugs, lamps, show cases, table chairs, &c., &c.,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 14, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, 14th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.'s Goods Station at Cranac Bridge 100 bags grain sweepings.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
5 cases union cloth.
5 cases colored prints.
1 case superfine woollen cloth.
5 cases white mulls and nainsooks.
3 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhootee, &c, &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, February 14, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.
SALE OF ENGLISH BUILT CARRIAGES.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 7 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the undermentioned carriages by K. Kesterton of Long Acre, London—
1 handsome single seated brougham.
1 very elegant C spring baruche suitable for a pair of horses.
1 handsome baruche suitable for a single horse.

FINAL AUCTION SALE
of
READY-MADE CLOTHES
for
LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN
at
No. 20, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Louis Strauch to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 5 p.m.
A large stock of ready-made clothes consisting of gentlemen's complete suits, dress coats, frock coats, morning coats, trousers and overcoats, boys' and children's suits, overcoats and trousers of every description, ladies' ulsters, mantles and mantelets, neckties, shoes, slippers, &c.
Property on view from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, February 14, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, APOLLO STREET.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the rent No. 15, Wellington Mansion, near the Bandra and the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plateglass, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate Rosewood semi-cabinet pianoforte by Bluther, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich velvet Brussels and Cambay carpets, first-rate oleographs and water colors in gilt frame, &c. The same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome superfine wash-dinner, dessert and tea services, best plateware, such as a set of tea and coffee services, cruet stand, breakfast cruets, oval tea trays, butter cooler, round salver, spoons and forks, sets of real ivory table cutlery, &c., handsome teakwood and blackwood French polished carved and plain household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, sideboard, whatnot, set of camp tables, handsome drawing room, easy office reclining folding arm, low, rocking, madras pattern arm and without arm and portable apex chairs, solid mahogany portable chest of drawers, circular, marble, pier, side, revolving, card, writing, dressing and washand tables, covering fashion couches, epergnes, real bronze China and Japanese table ornaments, flower pots and vases, a handsome grandconcert pianoforte by Bluther first-rate oil paintings, oleographs and other pictures in gilt frames, rich Brussels velvet Persian and Cambay carpets, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, single and double barrel breech-loading gun portmanteaus, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, almyra with plate glass door, dressing glasses, towel horses, bath tubs, dispensaries, cooking utensils, &c., &c.
The property is on view,

AUCTION SALE OF TWIST.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Runchordas Tribhovan—
RCBM—95-105—12 bales mule twist 42s.

Under instructions from the executors of the Estate of the late Cowasjee Eduljee, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Khetwady 10th Lane, Main Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, &c. &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Auction Sale of very valuable landed estate known as "Bambhoodra Estate," Kihim, near Alibaugh.
On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, (unless previously disposed of by private treaty) sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the present owner, the Bambhoodra Estate, Kihim, near Alibaugh. The property measures about 76,000 square yards more or less with 2,000 cocoanut trees, 100 mango and pummelow and a large number of casuarina trees. It is well hedged round and there are four wells on the premises. There is also a pucka built bungalow close to the seaside, containing seven rooms, furnished throughout. A bullock dunney and a pair of Surat bullocks, five water bullocks, a large number of vinegar vats and a license for making vinegar, the whole of which will be sold in one lot to the highest bidder.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
1 field service tent, weighing 80 lbs.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, February 14, 1887.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£1,500,000.
FUNDS EXCHED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at adequate rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Fritz Bondsmen.
The security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.
SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.
10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICES.

WANTED for the Technical School, Kolhapur, a SUPERINTENDENT. Must have a good knowledge of Carpentery and Mechanical Engineering. Apply stating terms, with copies of testimonials, to
P. SHANNON, B.A., C.E.,
President, Jaysingrao Ghatge Technical School Committee, Kolhapur.
Kolhapur, 8 February 1887.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 15th of February 1887, at 5-30 p.m.

S. HUTCHINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for LANDING CARGO at PRINCE'S DOCK from 1st April 1887. Formes of contract may be had on application to the Undersigned with whom Tenders must be lodged on or before 12 o'clock noon on 22nd February 1887.

By order of the Trustees,
G. MANSON,
Secretary.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Ld.,

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs 25 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 31st December 1886, have been declared, and made payable at the Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 21st February 1887.

By order,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 11th February 1887.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED my OFFICE to Nos. 9 and 10, Marine Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

F. W. SHALLIS.
Bombay, February 1, 1887.

TO LET

THE PREMISES commonly known as the "INDO BRITISH INSTITUTION" in New Sonapoor. They will be let in portion as may be considered Suitable. Full particulars can be ascertained by reference to the Undersigned.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY.
Parel Road, Old Imambara, No. 10.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 26th February 1887

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Debate on the "Shipping Acts," Seamen's Institute 8 P.M.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th:—Mecca (s), from Mosambique; and Wormath Hall (s), from Liverpool. On the 12th:—Lizzard (s), from Middlesbro'; and Dunbar (s), Cardiff. Yesterday:—County of Bute (ship), from Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 13th:—Flor do Dia (brig), for Inhambane and Delagoa Bay; City of Caterbury (s), Liverpool; Ariona (s), Catania and Genoa; Inchklonge (s), Elephant Point; and H. M.'s Troopship Crocodile, Portsmouth. Yesterday:—Adowa (s), for Colombo and Calcutta.

UNIVERSITY MEETING.—Members of the Faculty of Arts are requested to notice that the meeting of the Faculty, called for to-day at 5-15, has been postponed to Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at the same hour.

INFRINGING THE TERMS OF A LICENSE.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Cooper fined Mrs. Greef, proprietress of the Criterion Restaurant, Rs. 30, on a charge, which was preferred by Inspector Guider, of having kept the Criterion open after midnight. Mrs. Greef urged in defence that several very respectable gentlemen entered the Criterion a few minutes after midnight, as she was closing, and she did not like to turn them out. She thought it very hard, as she had been unable to send the gentlemen away. Mr. Cooper said he could not help that; the Act prevented her keeping her shop open after midnight, and it was so stated in the license.

THEATRES IN BOMBAY.—The "Novelty Theatre" is to be the name of a new theatre now being erected opposite the Bori Bunder terminus by the Victoria Theatrical Company. Besides the Gaiety and the Alfred Theatres on the Esplanade, and the one just mentioned, Mr. Dadabhai Thoonthee is erecting a theatre opposite the Crawford Markets. There will thus be four theatres on the Esplanade. There are five already in use at Grant Road, namely, the Ripon, the Hindee, the Victoria, the Elphinstone, and the Bombay Theatres, the Bombay public will thus have nine theatres for their amusement. Arrangements are being made, we learn, for the formation of a theatrical association.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Yakoob Babajan, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession a gold watch, valued Rs. 75, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused in defence stated that he was for a long time in the service of Mahomed Essac Beg, who was in Bombay recently, and that the watch was left with him, as his master forgot to take it away. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the magistrate made an order for the watch to be detained in the Court until claimed by the owner through the Turkish Consul.

THEFT.—Krishna Bapoo was convicted on Saturday by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a metal watch and chain, an amber necklace, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs 23-8, the property of Ameer Hoosein, a tailor living at Grant Road, which were stolen from his house on the 24th October last. The accused was arrested on suspicion by Constable Greyhurst on the 3rd instant in respect of a theft committed about that locality, where the present complainant resides, and upon enquiry it was discovered that he had committed the present theft, and upon certain statements made by him, the greater portion of the stolen property was recovered from a person with whom he had deposited them for safe custody. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRES.—At about midnight on Friday, an alarm of fire was raised in the house of Hajee Abdool Satar Talub, at Zackria Street. It appears that through carelessness a quantity of rubbish in a basket was set on fire, and the flames from it communicated with a couple of the rafters and set them on fire. The neighbours put the fire out before any material damage was done. The steam fire engines from the several fire brigade stations arrived on the scene, but were not called upon to work. The damage is estimated at Rs. 50.—Another fire broke out at a quarter past four o'clock on Saturday morning in the loft of a shop occupied by Premchund Lalchand, situated on the Parel Road, Mombadevie, and owned by Tribhoondas Kessoodass. The fire was speedily extinguished by the neighbours. The damage is estimated at Rs. 30.

FOUND DEAD IN A BOAT.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at Upper-Mahim, touching the death of Guttoo Nicholas, apparently about 25 years of age. Deceased was a fisherman belonging to fishing-boat No. 1874, of which one Boodie was the tindal. It appears that about five six or days ago, the boat with the tindal and crew left Ootun in Salsette for the purpose of fishing, and since then the boat and crew of nine men were missing. At about 7 o'clock on Friday evening the boat was seen drifting past by Worlee Point by a peon of the Bombay Customs. As he saw no one in the boat, he went off to her with some fishermen, and found the dead body of the deceased, and there was about three feet of water in her. A fisherman named Boodea Sujon, who runs between Mahim and Ootun, recognized the boat and also identified the body of the deceased as that of Guttoo Nicholas. There were no mast, sails, or rudder to the boat, but a copper chattie with the name Rama engraved on it. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the body of the said Guttoo Nicholas was found drowned in his boat on the 11th February 1887."

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

SAILING COMMITTEE.—Commodore Captain H. Morland, E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., Capt. K. Macaulay John Macfarlane, Esq., Col. W. Merriman.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, 21st FEBRUARY.

1st Race.—For Club yachts under 6 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—Entrance money, and a cup, value one hundred rupees. To start at 1-30 p.m. Once round the course.

2nd Race.—For Club yachts under 21 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—Entrance money, and a cup, value fifteen gold mohurs. To start at 1-45 p.m. Once round the course.

3rd Race.—Club yachts, over 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, one gold mohur. Prize—Entrance money, and a cup, value 20 gold mohurs. To start at 2 p.m. Once round the course.

4th Race.—*Bona fide* ships' boats of any rig or size. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 60; 2nd prize, Rs. 30. 3rd boat saves stakes. To start at 2-15 p.m. Once round the course.

5th Race.—Licensed Kurrachee boats. Bunder boats and jolly boats. Kurrachee boats to give others 10 minutes. Entrance free. 1st prize, Rs. 30; 2nd prize, Rs. 20; 3rd prize, Rs. 10. To start at 2-30 p.m. Once round the course.

ROWING MATCHES.

1st Race.—4-oared out-riggers; open to members of any Rowing Club. Entrance, Rs. 20. Prize—Entrance money and 6 gold mohurs added. Three boats to start or added money will not be given. To start at 5-30 p.m.

2nd Race.—Single sculling race for out-riggers; open to members of any Rowing Club. Course half-a-mile. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—Entrance money and 2 gold mohurs added. Three to start, or added money will not be given. To start at 5-40 p.m.

3rd Race.—Out-rigger race, service fours; open to members of any service. Entrance, Rs. 20. Prize—Entrance money and 6 gold mohurs added. Three to start, or added money will not be given. To star at 5-50 p.m.

SECOND DAY.—WEDNESDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY.

1st Race.—For all yachts, which may have competed in the 1st, 2nd or 3rd Sailing Races on 21st February 1887. Handicap allowance at the finish. Entrance, 1 gold mohur. Prize—Entrance money and a cup, value 15 gold mohurs. To start at 1-30 p.m. Once round the course.

2nd Race.—Yachts coming under Club Rule XXXIV. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—a cup, value one hundred rupees, and entrance money. To start at 1-45 p. m. Once round the course.

ROWING MATCHES.

1st Race.—For 4, 5, or 6-oared gigs or *bona-fide* ships' boats. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 50; 2nd prize, Rs. 25. Four boats to start, or no race. To start at 4-30 p.m.

2nd Race.—Cutters and launches pulling eight or more oars. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 20; 2nd prize, Rs. 25. Four boats to start, or no 2nd prize. To start at 4-45 p. m.

3rd Race.—Yachts' jolly boats race, any size or number of oars pulled by yachts-sailing crews. Entrance free. Prize, Rs 30. To start at 5-10 p.m.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR presided at a meeting of the Legislative Council on Saturday at the Secretariat. The members present were:—The Hon'bles M. Melvill, C.S.I., J. B. Richey, C.S.I., the Advocate-General (Mr. Macpherson), K. T. Telang, C.I.E., Dadabhai Nowrozji and Rao Bahadur M. W. Barve, C.I.E.

PAPERS PRESENTED.

The following papers were presented to the Council:—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 2076, dated 22nd October 1886, returning with the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 129, dated 14th January 1887, returning with the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bill to amend Bombay Act III. of 1874.

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 230, dated 24th January 1887, returning with the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bill to vest the Port of Karachi in a Trust.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill to provide for the protection of pilgrims at the port of Bombay.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill to amend the Law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent engineers of Boilers and Prime Movers in the Presidency of Bombay.

THE PROTECTION OF PILGRIMS BILL.

On proceeding to the bills and orders of the day, the Hon. M. Melvill moved the second reading of this measure, Bill No. 2 of 1886. He said:—There has been some delay in presenting the report of the Select Committee on this Bill to the Council, because it was thought necessary first to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to certain penal clauses contained in some new sections which have been introduced into the Bill by the Select Committee. As the Council is aware there is a rule that no Bill containing penal clauses shall be brought before the Council until those clauses have received the sanction of the Government of India. That rule does not apply in express terms to ordinary clauses introduced into a Bill by a Select Committee, but it appeared to the Committee that in principle it was the same thing, and that it was quite necessary to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to the penal clauses contained in the new sections of the Bill then introduced by the Select Committee. The sanction of the Government of India has now been obtained, and the Bill is brought before the Council for the second reading. It has been published in due form for some time, and no objections have been received to it from any quarter. I presume therefore that there will be no objection to the second reading of the Bill, and I move that accordingly.

The Bill was read a second time. On being considered in detail,

The Hon. Mr. Melvill said:—There is one other amendment of which notice has been given to the Council, in section 4 that the words "being Mahommedans and not exceeding in number such limits as shall from time to time be prescribed by Government" occurring in lines 3 to 7 be omitted. The object of this amendment is to remove from the section the prohibition against the licensing of any person who is not a Mahommedan to be a pilgrim broker. The reason for the amendment is this. A few days ago we received a telegram from the Government of India as follows:—"Section 2, sub-section 2, read in connection with sections 3 and 4 of Bill to provide for protection of pilgrims at ports of Bombay and Karachi will as they stand exclude Mr. Cook from the business he proposes to carry on for benefit of pilgrims with the countenance of Government of India, because as he is not a Mahommedan he will not be capable of being licensed as a pilgrim broker. This is undesirable, and arrangements with him are far advanced. The Government of India suggest that words 'being Mahommedans' be struck out by section 4 and powers be taken by Bombay Government to restrict by executive order issue of licences to such classes as it pleases. This could be effected by insertion of some such words as "subject to the orders of the Government in Council" at beginning of section 4. The Governor-General in Council will be glad to learn whether his Excellency in Council sees any objection to the alteration proposed." In reply to that we have telegraphed "This Government has no objection to the proposed amendment, and the Bill will be amended accordingly." That is the object of the amendment to enable Government to appoint other persons not Mahommedans to be brokers. The Council will remember that when I introduced the Bill I informed them that Messrs. Cook and Sons, the well-known firm, had undertaken to make arrangements with the view of improving the present system of conveying pilgrims to and from Jeddah, and the essence of this arrangement was to be that tickets were to be issued on behalf of Messrs. Cook and Son by Government agents in the provinces of India from which pilgrims come, and that Messrs. Cook and Son should arrange with the railway companies in India for the fares of the pilgrims. One of the members of the firm who has been travelling during this cold weather in the upper provinces of India informs me that he has been most favourably received by the Mahommedan communities in the different cities he has visited. His arrangements are not yet complete. I am not therefore in a position at present to inform the Council whether Messrs. Cook and Son will perform these exact duties which will bring them within the definition of pilgrim brokers under section 2. It is however probable that such will be the case. In contemplation of that probability it is necessary to remove from the Bill any words which would prevent the Government from appointing Messrs. Cook and Son to be pilgrim brokers if it is found desirable to do so. That is the only amendment which I have now to propose in the Bill, and as no objection has been taken to it I think it might be read a third time and passed.

The amendment was carried and the Bill read a third time and passed.

THE TODA GIRAS ALLOWANCES' BILL.

The Hon. J. B. Richey, in introducing Bill No. 7 of 1886, a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to toda giras allowances, said: The sum of about Rs. 1,46,000 is paid every year from the treasuries of Guzerat towards toda giras allowances. The holders of these allowances are persons of the Rajput and Koli class, and their origin I may quote from the earliest record we have on the subject. They were given for the protection or for exemption from disturbance, and the Collector of Ahmedabad, who reported on them on the 19th January 1821, describes them as follows:—"The denomination girassia is generally applicable only to Rajputs, but in reference to the article under consideration I may observe that in this province of the turbulent every one who possessed the power to annoy has and enjoys his girss either in land or money, and this is proportionate to the awe which he or his ancestors may have been able to inspire or to the injuries which he or they may actually have committed." The origin of toda girassias dates from the time of anarchy, when the Mussulman power was weakened in Guzerat and the petty chieftains and leaders by preying, by making depredations, by incendiarism in the villages, and by terrorising the people exacted these dues. In other cases they were paid by the villagers to chiefs a little more considerate to secure them from such depredations. In all cases because they were in the nature of black mail. If a village was depopulated the toda giras was supposed to cease, therefore it was to the interest of the recipient to maintain the village communities in comparative prosperity. In that way it acted as a purchase of protection as well as purchase of exemption. In succeeding to the government of Guzerat we undertook a great many obligations to secure the peace of the country, including guaranteeing the Gaekwar his tributary states, and guaranteeing his girassias their rights against him. There has been an officer employed for the last nine years in settling claims that are still outstanding and unsettled, a legacy from those times. To protect our own villagers we undertook from our own Treasury to pay the girassias who had formerly levied their dues direct, and in case of non-payment harried the villages or burned the crops or carried off hostages. Very soon after we had undertaken to make these payments regularly the creditors of these classes who are usually improvident found these allowances to be convenient assets for attachment in execution of decrees in the usual process of the civil courts, and as early as 1839 the question arose whether Government should do anything to interfere and protect these allowances from alienation through the decrees of the court. The case best known in connexion with it and the one which has since created a very large record on the subject was the case of the man Sambhulal, who purchased a toda giras right right at a sale under the decree of the Surat Court. That case went through the Courts of India and after decisions on both sides the highest court of the time in India found these allowances were inalienable. Sambhulal then appealed to the Privy Council. The suit was issued in 1841, and in the course of the proceedings which he had instituted against Government to have his right to the allowances recognised, Government sent instructions which I will read, to the officers in the defence of the suit. They said:—

"It would be difficult, if not impossible, to define the origin of the girassia and of his rights and dues. But this is certain, that on our coming into possession of any district where we have found girassias, we have respected their rights, and have taken great pains to ascertain their dues on villages, and, in order to prevent disputes and violence, have paid these dues direct from our treasuries. These dues have always been considered hereditary, but it may be doubted whether there is any real authority for considering these girassias as hereditary officers, or their dues as emoluments of office. [Government had to rule on that because some of the Government officers dwelt strongly on the point that some girassias were called upon for service, and that these toda giras' allowances were in the nature of payment for services.] Their position varied according to the girassia's power. In some cases he was a chief, holding lands and rights in various villages; in others he was little better than a recognised freebooter, but with established dues on his particular village. In all cases where the dues were unpaid, we know that under the native rule, the girassia resorted to violence against the recusant village. These dues may, in our language, be considered black-mail or the price of for bearance. But, however considered, they were a property recognised by us without considering their origin, but merely the person or property to whom the dues belong, and are to be paid. It is believed that girassia dues paid from the treasury have been frequently paid to their creditors, and that there have been instances of their sale and mortgage, chiefly in the Surat district. Our policy, however, should be to prevent these transfers, and to make this girassia property inalienable, as the holding of a particular class, which we have recognised as an exclusive property for the maintenance of these persons, for the great end of preserving the peace of the country. The defence, therefore, should be, that the girassia dues paid from the treasury are fixed in the person of the girassias; that they were so in their origin, and have since continued so; and that the whole nature of the tenure and the circumstances of the country require that the Government should maintain them to be inalienable."

These were the opinions of the Government of Bombay (resumed Mr. Richey) in January 1844; and after obtaining the decision which confirmed their views, the matter rested until 1860, when the Privy Council found that toda giras allowances must be considered an ordinary recognised class of property liable to the processes of the Court. The Court announced that they constituted "a recognised species of property capable of alienation and seizure and sale under an execution." That was the decision in 1860, in view of which the Government took under consideration what course they were to adopt in order to secure their object, which was that the recipients of these allowances should be continued in receipt of their allowance, in order to assist in their maintenance and to act as security for their good conduct. In 1862 the Government resolved that they would continue to pay these allowances from the treasury, perhaps I had better read the passage:—"Faith should now be kept with their descendants, although they are no longer dangerous to the State. This the Governor in Council is prepared in the strictest sense to do, but he cannot allow that a tax at first so irregularly imposed on the community, should now be extorted from the public purse by others than those in whose favour the original arrangements were made, or that Government should be compelled to continue its good offices between the girassias and the village communities in a manner to which it never pledged itself. It should therefore be publicly declared in every taluka, as the RevenueSurvey settlement is introduced, that the new rates of assessment do not include any such collection, and that Government will in future not aid or take part in the collection of giras." The last portion of that decision refers to the alternative course open to [Government. At any moment they might have refused to pay these allowances any longer, and to allow the girassias to assert their rights if they were prepared to do so by legal process against the village community who had been originally liable to them. But Government go on to say:—"In thus placing the girassias in the same position with respect to the village communities which they originally held, the Governor in Council cannot allow them to resort to other than legal means to enforce their claims, and if any village communities decline to accede to the girassias' demands, the latter must resort to the civil courts. At the same time the Governor in Council is not unwilling to make some sacrifice of revenue in order to relieve the girassias from the necessity of resorting to law, and he is prepared, whenever the girassia may be willing to receive from Government his present income, instead of collecting it direct from the villagers, to continue that income to him under such reasonable rules and restrictions as it may seem fit to Government to impose." So that by the departure made in 1862 a contract was to be made with the girassias in order that they might not be forced back by the refusal of their dues by the tenancy to their previous lawful means in demanding their dues on the village; and in consideration of this undertaking of Government to continue their dues, they were put under restrictions, and in 1863 a form of agreement with the girassias, who were willing to accept these terms, was issued. In very large numbers—about twelve hundred I believe, or at any rate more than a thousand—signed this agreement. Among the conditions in these agreements are the clauses:—"We will not alienate our giras out of our families by sale, mortgage" &c., and "we will whenever called for, perform police or any other service which it may have been or may be customary to exact from girassias, in return for the payment of giras." So that in 1862 Government proposed that the girassias who signed these agreements and accepted sanads for their allowances, were precluded from alienating them or pledging their allowances to their creditors. But fresh cases arose in which the courts gave execution against giras allowances, and Government were advised in 1875 that this agreement was not such a legal instrument as would enable Government to make use of it to protect giras allowances from alienation. In the meantime the Pensions' Act had been passed, and it was thought that under the provisions of that Act—XXIII. of 1871—these allowances would not be saleable. But the question was raised in one of the subordinate Courts and referred to the High Court, who found that the giras was liable to attachment for sale by the Court. Although under the Pensions Act, the Privy Council had found in any case that no suit could be against the Government still as regards the holder, he was, according to the decision of the Court here, amenable to have his giras allowance subjected to attachment and sale. Government were accordingly brought to the position they had been in on the decision of the Privy Council in 1860 that toda giras allowances were open to the process of the Civil Court. They have since had other advice on the subject of legislation, and after considerable reference on the question to the Government of India, we have now come to the conclusion that this short Bill which is before the Council will provide all that is necessary to meet the original objects. These objects are to define the extent to which the toda giras allowances are heritable, and to prevent future alienation. Now the limitation of succession to the heirs is no new provision. It has been a recognised condition of these allowances for many years, and all the girassias accept it. We have had no objections or remonstrances made against the Bill, and it is in fact really giving the legal standing to the actual state of the law with regard to the succession to these allowances we have decided to allow continuance of the toda giras in the line of a brother. The other object is to prevent alienation. There is a very simple provision made that no mortgage charge or alienation shall be valid except those which have already taken place. The intention from the first has been that the allowances should be continued to those persons who belonged to the turbulent class in order that the peace of the country may be maintained, and that they may not, owing to their losing these allowances, be provoked again to have recourse to breaches of the peace. The sums are to be paid on account of the original pledges, and we treat them in the same way as it is a matter of public policy for protection of the subject that there should be no exception made. I move the first reading of the Bill.

The Bill was read a first time.

The Hon. M. Melvill introduced Bill No. I of 1887, a Bill to further amend Bombay Act II. of 1874, the Act for the regulation of jails in the city and presidency of Bombay and the enforcement of discipline therein. He explained that the present Bill proposed to make optional and not compulsory the establishment of districts at the seats of the Courts of Sessions Judges, whilst a new section made provision for dealing with convicts in the district in which there was no district jail. Lastly opportunities had been taken to amend section 41 of the Act, so as to bring it into harmony with section 400 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Bill having been read a first time, the standing orders were suspended, and it was carried through the second and third readings and passed.

The Hon. M. Melvill obtained an extension by one month of the time for receiving the report of the Select Committee on the Aden Port Trust Bill.

His Excellency the President then adjourned the Council.

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

ATHLETIC SPORTS ON THE ESPLANADE.

THE Bombay Gymnastic Institution, managed by a committee of respectable Parsee gentlemen, who have under their control the best native gymnasium in Bombay, situated on the Esplanade Cross Road, may well be congratulated on the success of the athletic sports they provided on Saturday last in the compound of the Elphinstone High School. The institution is quietly doing much for the physical education of native youth under Mr. K. R. Cama as chairman, and Mr. Bomonjee Byramjee Patell as honorary secretary, whose efforts are supplemented by an influential committee. The sports on Saturday were witnessed by vast crowds of natives, the extensive quadrangle in the rear of and between the Elphinstone High School and the St. Xavier's School being filled. The corridors on the first and third storeys of the former school were occupied by several hundreds of the pupils, while those on the second storey were graced by an unusually large number of Parsee ladies. The upper storeys of the St. Xavier's School were similarly occupied by the teachers and a large number of their pupils who were spectators of the sports. The Fathers of the school had kindly lent their band, which played a selection of music during the time the sports continued. A very large number of spectators were accommodated in chairs placed in the compound under the shadow of the Elphinstone School building. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, supported on two sides by Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, the Sheriff of Bombay, and Mr. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patell, presided at a table on which were exhibited the fourteen prizes to be given away by him at a later stage of the proceedings. The ground had been deftly chalked out in the shape of an oval exactly a furlong in length, which assisted the measurement of the distances run over by the competitors; and it was taken charge of from an early hour by Mr. Kharshedjee N. Serval who acted as judge, Mr. Jamsedjee C. Cama the starter, and a committee of stewards, consisting of Mr. Jehangir B. Marzban, Dr. Temooljee B. Nariman, Dr. Cawasjee Pestonjee, Dr. M. R. Setna, Mr. A. B. Patel, Mr. D. R. Chichgar, and others. The stewards have had a busy time of it in preserving order on the ground and seeing that no hitch occurred anywhere.

Mr. K. R. Cama, the chairman of the institution, opened the proceedings. He said:—

Sir Jamsetjee, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The managing committee of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution beg to lay before you a short account of the sports that are to be held to-day. The institution, under whose auspices these sports are held, was founded in August 1858 by a few Parsee gentlemen, and was for the first four months open to Parsee children only, but since December 1858 it has been open to children of all communities. The institution has been supported by donations and subscriptions from gentlemen belonging to all communities in Bombay, Parsees, Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Europeans. For several years there used to be, in addition to the usual exhibitions at the time of the distribution of prizes, prize competitions of native sports (Akhbaras) open to all the native children of Bombay. But at the meeting held for the distribution of prizes in 1885, Mr. Darusha Ratanji Chichgar offered, on behalf of a Parsee gentleman, a sum of Rs. 75 for two prizes to be awarded in a walking match open to the past and present Parsee students of colleges. That match was held at this very place last year. It was a new departure from our old Akhbaras, inasmuch as it had for its object the encouragement of physical education among the educated classes. It proved so far successful and popular that this year we had a number of offers of prizes from associations and individuals. The first prize for the first event is given by the Under-graduates' Association, through their chairman, Mr. Jehanghir B. Murzban, whilst that for the eighth event is given by Mr. Jalbhai Ardeshir Setna. The second prizes for both these events will be paid for out of a purse collected from various gentlemen by a few members of the managing committee of this institution. The gold medal, the first prize for event No. 2, is given by a Hindu gentleman in honour of the Hon. Dadabhai Navroji, while the second prize for the same event, and prizes for event No. 5, are given by Mr. Manockji Cursmanji Mentin, proprietor of the Mody Bay Gymnasium. Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit has through Mr. Ardeshir Dosabhai Munshi placed in the hands of the managing committee a sum of Rs. 100 for the prizes for events Nos. 3, 7, and 9. The prizes for events Nos. 4 and 6 are paid out of a sum subscribed by the pupils of the Elphinstone and St. Xavier's schools, and placed in the hands of the managing committee by the Principal of the Elphinstone High school, and the Reverend Father Rector of St. Xavier's School. They have also asked us to present prizes for a cricket match played between the two Schools, which was won by the Elphinstone High School. Kuvar Shri Samatsingji Sursingji, brother of the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, has kindly consented, through Mr. Pestonji N. Kerawalla, the honorary headmaster of this institution, to pay all the expenses in connection with these sports. To him and to all the gentlemen who have helped us in getting up these sports, either by pecuniary contribution or by personal exertions, or by using their influence with others, the managing committee tender their best thanks. Their thanks are also due to the gentlemen who have consented to act as stewards. Lastly, the committee tender their warmest thanks to Mr. Wamon Abaji Modak, Principal of the Elphinstone High School, for allowing the use of this building and compound. In conclusion, the committee beg to thank you, Sir Jamsetjee, for presiding on this occasion, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for your presence here to-day.

Several hundreds of printed hand-bills of the sports had been freely circulated among the spectators. The first event on the card was a three mile walking race open to graduates and under-graduates of the Bombay University. There were twelve competitors, of whom Nanabhoy H. Moos, a fair, wiry young man took the lead, and maintained it throughout in capital style, outdistancing his rivals by several hundred yards. He carried off the first prize of a silver cup, offered by the Under-Graduates' Association through their chairman, Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban; the second, a casket, being awarded to Sorabjee K. Bennett. The first prizeman went over the field of three miles in 30 minutes and 48 seconds.

A hurdle race of 220 yards, seven flights, 3 feet each, open to pupils of the Mody Bay Reclamation, was the second event. There were six competitors, of whom Ardasir H. Madon was awarded the first prize of a gold medal, and Bomonjee R. Contractor the second prize of a watch. The running was done in 36 seconds.

A high jump, open to pupils of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution, was the next event, in which there were eight competitors. Nowrojee P. Kharas won the prize, an elegant inkstand, for having cleared a height of 4 feet 10 inches in neat style.

There were eleven competitors, six from the Elphinstone High Scool and five from St. Xavier's for a one-mile walking race, which was the next event. It excited a keen interest, as the competition was very close. Krishnajee A. Kalambikar and Sorabjee M. Motisha, both from the Elphinstone School, were awarded the prizes of a watch and an album respectively.

Twelve young pupils of the Mody Bay Gymnasium competed for a quarter-mile running race. The prizes were an inkstand and an album, which were carried off by Darashah D. Darab and Manockjee B. Vacha, respectively.

A tug-of-war is always an exciting event, and that of Saturday was not an exception. The competition was between ten pupils of the St. Xavier's, school and an equal number of the Elphinstone school. There was a good deal of rivalry and much cheering displayed on both sides, but the superior strength of two European lads in the St. Xavier's party won the prize, an elegant silver cup.

A running race of 220 yards, open to young pupils of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution, was the seventh event on the card. Cooverjee H. Gariwalla did the running in 40 seconds and carried off the prize, a card-tray.

The next event was a half-half mile running race, open to graduates and under-graduates of the Bombay University. There were twelve competitors. Ardasir H. Madon did the distance in capital style two 2 minutes and 35 seconds, and the first prize of a silver bottle, offered by Mr. Jalbhai Ardasir Setna, fell to him. Merwanjee E. Pavri carried off the second prize, a Bohemian centre-piece.

The last event was a stilt race of 220 yards, open to pupils of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution, for which there were six competitors, and which caused much amusement. Eduljee C. Patel cleared the field in two minutes and five seconds, and was awarded the prize of a flower basket.

The chairman having distributed the prizes, said:—Mr. Cama and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to preside at this exhibition of athletic sports. the account which has just been read of the origin of your Society, and of the manner in which it has lately been developing a taste for athletics among the boys attending our schools is most interesting. Some day I hope to find myself attending a similar exhibition of suitable sports at which the girls shall show what they can do. I am sure that all who attach importance to the spread of education in Bombay, will welcome efforts like yours to improve the bodily health and vigour of the rising generation, and will hear with pleasure of the success you have already achieved. (Cheers.) Education gives a sound mind; but we want a sound body too; and this is the way to get it. Our thanks are due to the gentlemen who have made this display possible by furnishing the sinews of war; as also to Mr. Modok for giving us so good a field for the young athletes to contend in. (Cheers.)

As the sports terminated, and those present were about to disperse, three cheers were given for the chairman, for Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and for Mr. K. R. Cama.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PROVISIONAL FINANCIAL CONTRACTS.

THE keynote of this policy is sounded in the Resolution of the Supreme Government on the quinquennial contracts with the Local Governments which come to an end on the 31st March next, and in regard to which, we are told, the question first to be considered is "not how much of the revenue assigned under the last contract can continue to be usefully spent under the heads of expenditure controlled by the Provincial Governments, but how much of the general revenues the Government of India consistently with its obligations and with the growth of demands upon its resources, since the commencement of the period about to expire, can surrender for a further period to the Provincial Governments, in order to enable them to meet whatever expenditure is essential to the conduct of administration." Still more explicit is the declaration that the Supreme Government "cannot recognise the claim of Provincial Governments at the close of the contract over revenues which either are or by reasonable economies can be made to be in excess of the expenditure." This language closely resembles the attitude of the Bombay Revenue Survey Department towards the unfortunate ryot in regard to the thirty years' settlement, which results in so little incentive to improvement in agriculture and investment in land. And this new policy of the Government of India must be regarded as a virtual abandonment of that scheme of financial decentralisation which was inaugurated by the Government of Lord Mayo in 1870, and which was expected to lead to success in the management of funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical and local public works, and to "afford opportunity for the development of self-government, for strengthening municipal institutions and for the association of Natives and Europeans to a greater extent than heretofore in the administration of affairs." Its outcome may fairly be expected to be that the departments mentioned will be starved or their maintenance thrown on municipal and local funds and resources. In the case of one, and not the least important of them, education, signs of advent of the catastrophe are already visible. And so not only will the Provincial Services be crippled, but the very name of Local Self-government will be associated with increased burdens and thus brought into disrepute and dislike among the mass of the people. This is certainly not watering and pruning what Lord Ripon and his predecessors had planted; and therefore, we hope against hope that Lord Dufferin will yet avert such a misfortune from the country by insisting on England bearing her fair share of the charges of the transfrontier politics of India, which are at least as imperial and important to her as the Colonial defences of which she bears the entire cost.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE JUBILEE EXPENDITURE.

WE cannot but express our disapproval of the way in which the Town Council and the Corporation are dealing with the money of the rate-payers, even though the occasion for the prodigal waste be the Jubilee of our beloved Empress. The original grant for the rejoicings was Rs. 1,00,000, but it was at once raised to Rs. 1,20,000 without opposition. The attention to the interests of the municipality is certainly unbecoming to the "City fathers." Perhaps some of them did not personally like to sanction the additional 20,000 for lighting purposes, but held their tongues, being afraid of incurring the charge of disloyalty or lukewarmness in loyalty. We are really thankful to the Municipal Commissioners for not making a still larger demand, for had he but made it, we have no doubt it would have been sanctioned in the same blind spirit. And for this prodigality our Corporation appears much more to blame, standing as it does in contrast to the prudent conduct of the Bombay Government who, instead of acceding to the recommendation of their Engineer to make a grant of Rs. 80,000, cut down the amount to Rs. 30,000 only. Surely in doing so, no sane person will for a moment suppose that the Government have exhibited disloyalty towards the Empress. The only difference which the public will read is that Government feels that the money in its coffers is its own, and ought not to be lavishly wasted, while the Corporators do not seem to feel such a responsibility of the rate-payers' money, and never consider twice when expending it. There is however, one consolation, and that is that a legal difficulty has come in the way of our Corporation making any contribution towards the Imperial Institute in England, or otherwise that outlet would have been utilized by our Corporators to its utmost extent. This question of the legal difficulty seems to have made the Corporators stop in their headlong course, and take a survey of their doings in the present connection. When this difficulty about contributing to the Imperial Institute was started, the "worthy city fathers" arose to the consciousness of considering their legal authority about the grant they have adopted for the Technical Institute here. It is no doubt more desirable to be wise even after the event than never at all, but it shows the way our Corporators go to work. "Fads" is the best expression we can use to the objects which seem at times to carry away their wise heads. We of course will not be glad if it is considered that the Corporation have no authority to make this grant also. But what we are sorry for is the almost rash career in which our Corporation rushes, when the goal is the expenditure of the people's money.—*Native Opinion*

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE fifteenth annual report by the directors of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited states that during the past year forty-six proposals, for the guarantee of sums amounting to Rs. 1,23,025 have been made to the Association and considered by the directors. Twenty-nine new bonds, guaranteeing Rs. 51,300 have been issued, producing in new annual premiums Rs. 891, of these thirteen bonds, guaranteeing Rs. 25,500 have lapsed by change of employment or otherwise, without loss to the Association. There has been no loss during the year on account of guarantee obligations.

The revenue of the year ending 31th Dec., 1886, as appears from the accounts certified by the auditor appended hereto, amounts to ..... Rs. As. Ps. 13,926 10 8

To which add balance from last year's account 10,247 11 5

Together... 24,174 6 1

The expenditure, including advertisements, and printing charges, &c., has been ..... Rs. As. Ps. 3,388 15 11

The sum set aside on account of dividend for 1885. 7,500 0 0

Add sum carried to the reserve fund 2,500 0 0

13,388 15 11

Surplus... 10,785 6 2

Of this amount, the sum of Rs. 5,000 is recommended to be carried to the reserve fund, which will then amount to Rs. 36,500, and out of the balance of Rs. 5,785-6-2 the directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the paid-up capital for the year ending 31st December, 1886 at the rate of ten per cent., which will absorb Rs. 5,000, carrying forward a balance of Rs. 785-6-2 to next year's account. One of the directors, A. C. Walker, Esq., the auditor, Hurrychund Sadasewjee, Esq., retire, both being re-elected.

The above statement shows that the year's results have been highly favourable financially, and that the company is carefully and economically managed.

PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

THE following is the progress report for January:—

Blasting rock in the channel was carried on during the month by divers, and 6,945 cubic feet of rock lifted. The work on minor dams had extended over a length of 8,122 feet; of this, 8,110 feet was completed to foundation level, including 7,605 feet, from which the timbering had been removed. The above length includes 825 feet of the harbour wall. The total excavation in these dams amounted to 41,355 brass. The masonry of the walls was in progress for a length of 7,886 feet, of which 7,274 feet was up to 79·00 on datum. Of the upper portion of the walls between this and coping level, a lenght of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

CONSOLS AND FRENCH RENTES both receded ¼ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 100⅝ and 107, respectively, so that public opinion regarding the political situation was probably less hopeful again. Sterling Loan, however, maintained its position at 100⅞. Bar Silver was quoted by Reuter ¼d. per oz. dearer than the previous day's quotation through the same channel; but 46⅝d. was the rate wired to some of the Banks on Thursday. To-day, however, Reuter makes the price 46 11-16d.—an advance of another 1-16d. Rupee Paper was unaltered at 70⅞ for Fours, and £73¼ for Four per cents. The Indian Council made Rs. 6,60,000 of Wire Transfers on Bombay at 1s. 5 29 32d., the same rate as the day before, and four lakhs at 1-32d. higher; also one lakh on Calcutta at 1s. 5 15-16d.

The only noteworthy change in quotations for General Produce is a decline in Liverpool qualities of Wheat, No. 1 Soft White having receded 2d., and No. 2 Soft White 1d., at 6s. 10d. and 6s. 6d. per cental, respectively. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the U. K. yesterday was catimated at 1,970,000 quarters, or 50,000 quarters less than on the same day last week. In the London Cotton Market "Fully Good" and "Good" Bengals were both 1-16d. lower.

The Liverpool Market closed steady yesterday, the day's sales having amounted to 10,000 bales—small for a Friday in the busy season—of which 800 were Surats, these being reported quiet, and there was no change whatever in the price of ready stuffs. Arrivals were stated to be firmer; but this feeling seems to have found its expression in a decline of 1-64d. per lb. in Americans in all positions. "Fine" Broach with "Fully Good" clause, was done, for February-March shipment, at 4 31-32d., which is 3-32d. per lb. under the price of the same quality on the spot. To-day the market was quiet all round with prices unaltered. Sales 8,000 bales, including 500 Surats. The business for the past week in Liverpool was on about the same scale as during the preceding one. The total sales were 2,000 bales more; but the takings of the Trade showed an increase of 6,000 bales. Surats were sold to the same extent as last week, the Trade taking half as much again. The Imports, at 122,000 sales, were exactly the same as during the previous six days. The total Stock had increased by 35,000 bales, and as will be seen from the subjoined Comparative Statement, was 11,500 bales more than at the same time in 1885; but, compared with last year, it shows the large excess of some 282,000 bales. There were in Surats imported into Liverpool during the past six days, and the Stock, which stood yesterday at 56,000 bales, showed a reduction of 60,000 bales compared with the previous Friday. The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe had fallen off during the week by 20,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton that were 23,000 bales more in sight, so that the proportion of Surats in the general supply continues to become greater. Compared with the preceding two years the visible supply of all kinds, as will be seen below, shows an increase of some 172,000 bales and 237,000 bales, against 1886 and 1885 respectively; while in Surats, the excess this season is over 125,000 compared with last year, and nearly 72,000 as against the year before.

In New York there no was change whatever either yesterday or to-day, the spot price remaining at 9¾ cents., and Futures for June at 9·75 cents. The receipts on Friday were heavy, say 22,000 bales, against 16,000 bales in the corresponding day last year, and 10,000 bales only for the year before. To-day they were 15,000 bales, against 17,000 bales and 10,000 bales for said years, respectively. The stock at the U. S. Ports have fallen off during tee week by 32,000 bales; and that in the interior was less by 5,000 bales. The Receipts at the Ports have now reached 4,565,000 bales, which shows an excess of within 1,000 bales of a quarter of a million bales compared with last season; and within the same quantity of 300,000 bales as against the previous one. With these figures and the other circumstances of the crop before us, it seems difficult to believe that the backers of a crop of six and-a-half million bales will be far out; and it is noticeable that since the American Bureau's final Report was promulgated, there has been no important movement in either of the governing markets, New York having been steady, and the comparatively small advance in Futures in Liverpool not having been maintained.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	107,000	106,000	69,000
" exports to U. K.	84,000	70,000	66,000
" " Continent	34,000	35,000	17,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,565 000	4,316,000	4,366,809
" exports to U. K. " "	1,917,000	1,466,000	1,8 5,000
" " Cont. " "	1,273 000	1,231,000	1,119,400
" Stock in the Ports	881,000	1,045,000	836,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 11th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	3,280,000	3,104,580	3,043,270
" " Surats	343,000	217,580	270,760

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	912,000	630,020	970,580
" London	11,000	19,000	38,000
American Afloat	220,000	239,000	248,000
East Indian "	40,000	38,000	32,000
	1,183,000	926,030	1,218,580
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¾d.	4 15-16d.	6d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	4d.	4¼d.	4¼d.
Difference	1¾d.	13-16d.	1¾d.

COTTON.—Our local market has been quiet to-day, and not a single transaction has come to our notice. There was some enquiry this morning for Fine Bengals for shipment, but it was not met by dealers, who have been asking absurd prices all round They quote Rs. 133 for Good Bengals; Rs. 144 for Fully Good; and Rs. 156 for Fine, this month's delivery, and a rupee or so more for March; while European buyers' ideas are some Rs. 3 lower. They are also very firm in their quotations for Broach and Dholleral descriptions, and business it at a standstill in consequence.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There is no change noticeable in the market. A few purchases of ready stuff on a small scale take place from day to day; but we have heard of no important transactions in the new crop either of Wheat or Seeds, by Europeans or natives, and quotations are nominally unchanged, but firm.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	3,465 bales.
Wheat	13,690 cwt.
Linseed	3,215 "
Gingelly	7,117 "

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. A steamer has been fixed for Liverpool, London, Hull, Antwerp or the Mediterranean Port, for March loading, at 19s. 6d.; and we hear that several steamers near at hand have been chartered for the Rice Ports.

EXCHANGE has been steady, with 1s. 6¼d. as the general rate for ready 3 months, Bills, and forward rates at the usual reduction. Very little has been doing; and we close rather firm than otherwise. Calcutta is quoted at our rate for demand Bank Bills, and at 1s. 6 5-16d. for 6 months' sight Credits. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 15-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 29-32d. "
Do. 3 mon. hs' sight	1s. 6d. "
Credits do.	1s. 6¼d. "
Francs, do.	1 91¼d. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been in rather more favour to-day, and Fours have advanced to 95½. Fours-and-a-half are not enquired for, and are quoted at 99½, nominal.

SHARES.—There has been hardly any business passing in this market to-day; but we note that the Hindustan Mill shares are down Rs. 10, at Rs. 185; Manockji Petit Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 1,212½; and Mofussil Press Rs. 2½ down, at Rs. 210. The Bombay Saw Mills are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 205; and Pearse and Co. Rs. 3 up at Rs. 50. The Clydesdale Dyeing shares have been dealt in at Rs. 315 per share.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE ELEVENTH SERIES of LECTURES falls to be DELIVERED in Bombay in the first, or cold weather, Terms of 1887-88.

SUBJECT.—"HEBREW AND THE OTHER SEMITIC LANGUAGES."

The Series will consist of not fewer than Six Lectures.
The Honorarium is Rupees One Thousand.
Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the Undersigned on or before the first day of May next.

By order.
PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 26th January 1887.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles, at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY Ld.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A.	22—11—	The Korea—By Geo. Sale.
	111—30—33—	Short Studies on Great Subjects, J. A Froude, M.A.
	183—15—	Practical Zoology, A. M. Marshall, M. D.
	240—10—	Caesar, J. A. Froude, M. A.
B.	27—19—	The Chilcotes; or Two Widows—L. Keith.
	78—18—	The Atelier Du Ly.—By the Author of Mademoiselle Mori.
	4—22—	The Condemned Door—F. Du. Boisgobey.
	5—16—	Burglars in Paradise—E. S. Phelps.
	85—17—	A Reigning Favourite—Annie Thomas.
	28—14—	Atherstone Priory—L. N. Comyn.
D.	32—5—	Law Reports, Calcutta, Vol 11, Pt 2, 1887.
	32—6—	Do. Madras, Vol 10, Pt 2, 1887.
	32—7—	Do, Bombay, Vol 11, Pt 2, 1887.
	32—3—	Do. Do. General Index. Title, &c, 1886.

JUBILEE FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND for CELEBRATING the JUBILEE of HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS are informed that from THIS DATE, they can, if they see fit, divide their contributions among all or any of the following objects:—1. Technical Institution; 2. Jubilee Fund; 3. School Feast; 4. Imperial Institute in London, or make their contributions to any one of such objects.

HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.
Bombay, Municipal Office, 8th February, 1887.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DOBBIN—February 5, at Kohat, the wife of W J K Dobbin, 1st Sikh Infantry, of a son.
WAKEFIELD—February 5, at Ludhiana, the wife of G E Wakefield, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HADEN-COPE—February 7, at Lahore, after a few hours illness, of acute bronchitis, John Ronald Haden-Cope, the dearly loved son of Francis Haden and Katherine Elizabeth Frere Cope, aged 15 months and 25 days.
RICE—February 2, at his residence, Bangalore, after a few days' illness, the Rev Benjamin Rice, of the London Missionary Society, aged 72 years and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1887.

WHILE the balance of daily announcements undoubtedly inclines very heavily to the side of those who predict a speedy outbreak of war between France and Germany, it may be as well to bear in mind the circumstances which make for peace. In regard to Germany it is certain that the aged Emperor, whose career draws to a close, strongly desires that his reign shall not be again disturbed by the tumult of arms. His hope is to die in peace. It is fair to attribute to this wish the weight which attaches to the desire of a Sovereign who is venerated by the country which his auspicious reign has made great. Prince Bismarck has shown on more than one occasion that the knows how to force the hand of his Royal Master, and bring on a war when all else desired peace even with a passionate ardour. But nevertheless the influence and authority of the Emperor of Germany are on the side of peace. In France there are considerations of great weight which tend in the same direction. In the first place there is the conviction that the preparations for war, vast as is their scale, are not as yet complete. To renew the artillery so as to render available the tremendous explosive force of the compound of nitro-glycerine and gun-cotton which is termed melonite, a sum of eleven millions was asked for a few weeks ago by General Boulanger. The amount staggered the Chamber, which was already in face of a large and growing deficit. To prevent a refusal, the Minister of War had to resign himself to an expenditure of somewhat less than three millions in the present year, and that sum has been voted, the balance required, to be applied for in succeeding years. The reconstruction of artillery which is to precede war, can only therefore be partially carried out during the present year. This may be taken as a guarantee that the French military authorities will consider themselves interested in postponing, if possible, a war with Germany. It will not be to their interest to precipitate hostilities. Indeed the general opinion is that the chief danger lies in the desire of the German Minister—and of the Generals in whom he has such well-founded confidence—to anticipate the preparations which France has the financial resources to carry through, if time be given her. Another fact which cannot fail to have a strong influence in Paris, is that the preparation for the great Exhibition, which is to exceed all others in magnitude and in outlay, is being organised and pushed forward with lavish expenditure, the intention being to make it a signal success, crowning the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation which the Republic undertook after the disasters of the great war. A new collision between France and Germany would destroy this project, on which so many hopes are built. There is no indication of any thought of relinquishing and postponing the Exhibition, and the Chamber which was startled by General Boulanger's demand for eleven millions, voted without hesitation a heavy subsidy towards the cost of the new Tower of Babel which is to form the most prominent feature of the greatest Exhibition that the world has ever seen. We may add to these considerations our own uniform experience—experience that every well-informed Frenchman repudiates as fatuous and idle—the notion that France desires war now, or in the immediate future. They maintain that the rumours which alarm Europe are kept in the air like shuttle-cocks flying between Berlin and London. The papers of the latter city, in the desire to obtain sensational telegraphic news, make themselves the accomplices of the "reptile" press in Germany in circulating canards which are put abroad to suit the purposes, in part, of a German Ministry which finds its majorities dwindling into minorities, and, in still greater part the sordid interests of financial syndicates who find their profits in the fluctuations of the Stock Exchanges of Europe. The well-informed correspondent who supplies us from time to time with valuable hints on these and similar occasions, telegraphed to us a fortnight ago that the crisis which was creating a panic in Europe was due more to financial than to political causes, and that the chief fear was that the hands of statesmen might be forced by the consequences of the excitement and consternation of the public mind. There are indications that this view may prove to be that most in accordance with the facts. At all events, however serious may be the incidents which seem to point to war, there are considerations which also make for the continuance of peace, and they as well should be kept in mind at the present moment.

AMONG the immense mass of evidence given to the Public Service Commission one suggestion, that has by no means received its due amount of attention, stands forth conspicuously distinguished for its downright practical common sense. We refer to the proposal of Professor Wordsworth, that marks should be given in the Civil Service Examination for proficiency in gymnastics, riding, and military drill. It is generally admitted that in the Indian Civil Service courage, activity and good health are qualifications at least as important as the possession of intellectual ability. Strength and courage can be quite as easily tested as brain power. Therefore there is no earthly reason why marks for physical excellence should not be given in the Civil Service Examination. In fact there is good reason to hold that the physical examination would be much more easily arranged than the mental examination. It would certainly be much less expensive. Some of the best scholars in England have to be procured to conduct the present purely intellectual examination, and have no doubt to be amply remunerated for their time and trouble. An intelligent drill sergeant would suffice for the application of a few physical tests to all the candidates. It would be premature to go minutely into what various items should be admitted into the programme, except so far as to show that there is no insuperable difficulty to be contended with in the matter. Messrs. Kemp and Co. used to have on their premises a machine which registered in a numerical form the striking power of the human biceps. There are similar machines which test in a moment the amount of weight that any individual could lift. These two tests together would give a very true idea of the candidate's muscular strength. To test his courage we should not require him to face fiery dragons like knights of old, because there would be some difficulty in procuring a sufficient store of such monsters. It would be quite sufficient to prescribe that every candidate should be required to ride his own horse or a horse provided him for the occasion over a certain number of hurdles of a specified height, and, if he wished to perform more ambitious feats of horsemanship, he should be allowed the opportunity and given liberal marks if successful. Good rifle shooting should also carry a certain number of marks. In addition all claims to superior physical excellence should be carefully considered, even if they should not admit of being put to the test in the presence of the examiners. Thus all candidates might be requested to make a statement of the position they had held at school and college in the cricket field or on the river, and to mention any successes they had obtained at football or athletic sports. It can hardly be denied that some such tests would give rather more distinct evidence of physical excellence than any literary examination can ever be hoped to give of intellectual power. Among the other advantages derived would be the encouragement given to intending candidates to qualify for physical marks by the out-door life of English schools and colleges instead of wasting their health by exclusive attention to their books at a London crammer's. Also the physical test would even we think improve the average intellectual capacity of those who pass, because a man who could pass the severe intellectual test without sacrificing his health and strength in the struggle would be an abler man intellectually than one who only succeeded in passing at the expense of his physical vigour. Under the present system it is to be feared that men often gain brilliant success in the examination, but in the determination to succeed in a purely intellectual competition overstrain their mental powers, which may carry them safely through the examination, but nevertheless be permanently impaired for future work. Some of these considerations less imperatively demanded attention in the past. As Professor Wordsworth remarked, the English schoolboy's natural liking for out-door games secures a large amount of strength and activity in the average Englishman. But with the native student in India the reverse is the case. The Hindu student has a wonderful capacity for accomplishing successful brain work without the healthful relaxation of active physical exercise. Any scheme that contemplates the admission of natives into the Civil Service must certainly pay great attention to physical tests, or there will be very great danger of the Service being recruited by learned weaklings who could not possibly command the respect of those whom they will be required to govern. If a certain proportion of natives of the country are to be chosen to work side by side with Englishmen in the public service, every care should be taken to secure that those selected resemble their English colleagues in courage, strength and activity, and the only way to secure these qualifications is by largely modifying the Civil Service examination by some such alterations as we have suggested above.

WE are not amongst those who love to prophesy smooth things, and we have not given any encouragement to vague expectations in respect to a shower of stars on Wednesday next. It is not with any desire to anticipate disappointment, but rather with the charitable hope of averting it, that we advise those who are building too freely on expectations, legitimate or otherwise, in connection with the distribution of honours on the Jubilee Day, to possess their souls in patience. The number of honours that are placed at the disposal of the Government is, we understand, somewhat restricted. They will not be given about with that "demonisacal prodigality" which distinguished the favours lavished by imperial Cæsar when founding the great Empire which was the prototype of the Kaisar-i-Hind who bears his name. We live in the nineteenth century, and not fifty years B. C. This age is democratic and *egalitaire*. It may have a sneaking kindness for a lord, but when a peerage is not attainable—and not even the unassuming C.S.I. or the more humble C.I.E. is to be had—it knows how to despise baubles. The breast therefore which remains undecorated on Wednesday afternoon, will not, we may hope, be the less manly, nor the heart which beats within it in anywise cast down. Our commiseration need not be reserved for them, but rather for those who will be the sport of that fortune which, in bestowing gifts, makes the receiver ungrateful, and his friends, always envious, sometimes spiteful. Good wine needs no bush, and loyalty no guerdon. Loyalty is ever true as dial to the sun, whether it be frowned or shone upon.

NEWS FROM UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NINGYAN, JAN. 30.

THERE was, I assure you, no idea of emulating the sensational penny numbers upon my part, when I closed my last communication with a cluster of startling incidents. The news of them had come in in the usual breathless and imperfect manner; and even at this interval of time it is hard to get more reliable accounts of the affairs. That outrages by dacoits should occur at our very threshold, as it were, so soon upon our pluming ourselves upon the country having been cleared of these ubiquitous scoundrels need not surprise any one; and most assuredly will not astonish those who are at all familar with the conditions of what may be called, with greater fitness than the Irish movement, our "Plan of Campaign." Concentrating all our numbers and powers on the localities nearest to Ningyan for a few weeks, we are able to say at last that the vicinity has been completely scoured, and that it is free from dacoits. But their number surges up in some district, where less activity has been displayed, as for example, Yemethen, or Myingyan. Then our neighbourhood is emptied of troops and police for combined action at some point nearer to the scene of insurgent trouble, and naturally our ill-defended territory becomes once again the happy hunting ground of our light-footed as well as light-fingered enemy. It was precisely under these circumstances that the assault upon villagers, with mention of which my last letter closed, occurred. Of all who deserve pity in connection with annexation troubles in Burma, those have "front seats" who, intelligent enough to see that our ultimate position as their rulers is inevitable, are yet let and hindered in their approach towards us, first by fear of the dacoits, and, hardly less, by the difficulty of making their goodwill towards us plain enough. As far as we can learn, the only fault of the villagers, eleven of whose number were wounded in the attack to which I have referred, was their acceptance of the position created by us, their carrying on of agricultural and other avocations at our doors; and their mere neutrality in neither joining the marauders on the one hand nor assisting the new rulers against them on the other. The wounds were all made with dahs. Heads, faces, hands, arms, legs and bodies, all came in for injuries; but you know some of the prejudices of the average Burman against civilized treatment by surgeons. With the exception of an old woman who, besides a terrible gash in the back, had her hip-joint slashed into, all the wounded returned to their homes at their own risk; and it is probable that the medical authorities here will know nothing of the results. I called at the Civil Hospital, but beyond learning that the old woman had died, could get no information.

The first expedition of the New Year went out in the direction of Layway under command of Colonel Sartorius on the 3rd instant. It consisted of two guns of the London Artillery under Captain Cuthbertson, R.A., 100 rifles of the Royal West Surrey Regiment, 70 of the Beloochees, and some Mounted Infantry, British and native. It left the rendezvous here at 5-30 a.m., 30 rifles of the 13th Madras Infantry, accompanying the party to relieve the garrison of Layway. Our Deputy Commissioner Mr. Gladstone went with Colonel Sartorius in a political capacity. You are already aware of the Layway garrison having been constantly harrassed by small bodies of dacoits; and it was in hope of getting at their leaders that this expedition was sent out. As showing the difficulty experienced about obtaining truthful accounts of dacoit matters, I may allude to the distinctness with which a strong stockade was spoken of as the centre from which all marauding movements radiated in this direction. But when, having moved off from Layway, and in good hope of having foemen worthy of Artillery, Colonel Sartorius led his party through a closely-wooded valley on to some open ground with low shrubs, the first intimation of the existence of an enemy came in the shape of a shot delivered from about 25 or 30 yards by a man who just popped up, fired, and disappeared. Five other shots follow in from an irregular line farther back, at the edge of some jungle, and then firing on the part of the invisible enemy ceased; but the first shot was all too successful as my telegram will have informed you, very seriously wounding Mr. Gladstone, who was walking at the head of the force. The bullet entered, I believe, above the middle of the left thigh, and, as far as has been allowed to transpire, appears to have broken the bone and lodged to the inner side of it. With a view to impressing the enemy with the powers of Artillery eleven shots were fired but no response was elicited. Next day the entire locality around and beyond the scene of Mr. Gladstone's being wounded was searched by Infantry after being surrounded by the 1st Bombay Cavalry under Lieutenant Atkinson, but neither force nor fort was found! Meanwhile, an escort of 50 rifles of the R. W. S. Regiment was detached to go back with the Deputy Commissioner, who arrived here on the morning of the 6th instant. He has gone on marvellously well ever since, I understand, although for medical reasons visitors have been excluded, and particulars are hard to be obtained.

We, who believe that the pacification of Upper Burma is sure to owe more than a little to such labours of peace as good roads, railways, bridges, and intercommunications of remote localities with the central stations, like to hear of Road Commissioners being appointed. Accordingly it is with interest we find an escort of ten Lancers told off to constantly accompany Captain Randall of the 9th Bengal Infantry, who has received an appointment in that style and title. Besides, it is almost amusing to ourselves to note our own interest, not to say excitement, over the progress of the bridge across the Ningyan Creek, and the great extension of the works for brickmaking hard by on the site of the future railway station. These matters, so trifling to you in the busy world of Bombay, mean almost more than you can realize to us who have for so long been out of touch with civilization that we almost wonder what a woman of our race looks like, and are moved, if not startled, at the sound of the voice of an English-speaking child.

I gather from private sources how, in many quarters, it is supposed that our military friends are made to understand that prisoners are "Not wanted"; and the grim significance of this supposed understanding need not be dilated upon. But how contrary to such a morality is the spirit really and happily ruling our superiors, can be gathered from an order recently issued, to the effect that officers commanding regiments are to be held responsible for any violence to prisoners taken into custody by their men. I have the best possible reason for knowing the personal opinion of our own General upon the subject, at all events; and it is, that a British soldier who wounded an unarmed Burman with his bayonet (as happened on the 18th December), even when struggling to escape, did so unnecessarily. "Surely an Englishman of average strength should be able to hold a little Burman fellow with his one hand," said General Lockhart. It is a totally different matter when a dacoit breaks away and would escape if not prevented reaching jungle or other cover. He is then to be shot at once.

An order has appeared that, the weather being now suitable, British must take their fair share of work upon convoys, guards, and escorts.

The 3rd Madras L. I marched out on New Year's Day; and Colonel Dicken, their Commanding Officer having left, the duty of O. C. at Ningyan was assumed by Colonel W. Anderson. I may mention that Lieutenant Coxhead, R.A., who, as your readers know, was shot through the thigh above the knee in October, left at the same time as the 3rd M.L.I., travelling by the river to Tonghoo, and afterwards to Rangoon by rail, where he arrived safely.

Oddly enough, another private letter asks me is it true that flogging is freely practised on our dacoit and other prisoners? I know the source of the rumours to that effect, as far as this district is concerned at all events; and although unable to directly contradict the rumour in every instance, simply because I cannot be everywhere at once, it is at least pleasant to be able to say that the limits of legal personal punishment are too plainly marked for any infliction of it to occur by mistake. It is certain that letters have been written by some soldiers or others professing to have been eye-witnesses of some such scenes as the following. A column in pursuit of dacoits reported to be harrying a locality arrives at a village. Such villagers as run away are ashamed to be dacoits, and are in danger accordingly. And such as remain are interviewed. They are first asked are there any dacoits about? If they answer in the negative they are told that their interrogators know better, and that if they do not give information they will be flogged. Being silent, one stroke is given. Should the obduracy continue, so do the stripes. At last, we will suppose, at the twelfth stroke, the obstinacy disappears, the existence of the dacoits is admitted, and guidance promised. The result is not always very satisfactory, as might indeed be expected were we to believe that such a course were really taken. I do not deny having been myself positively informed that a Burman villager was beaten every half hour with a thick bamboo for some part of a day to make him "confess;" but that he had maintained unbroken silence. In a word, I do not believe these narratives, for I happen to have become acquainted through a friend in Yemethen with the terms of a plain order published at Mandalay and there towards the end of last year. These are they:—that flogging must be practised only as a punishment, and confined to such offences as theft, dacoity, receiving stolen property, attempts at dacoity, and abetting these acts. This not sanctioning the use of whipping as a torture by which to extort information from helpless villagers, we, cautious persons, decline to believe tales of acts which would constitute direct disobedience of the orders issued to officers commanding columns.

A column of 100 rifles of R. W. S. Regiment and 50 13th Madras Infantry started for a rendezvous at Layma on the 9th instant. At that point it was joined by 40 Lancers under Lieutenant Atkinson from Modra-bin, and 80 Beloochees under Lieutenants Havman and Sartorius from Layway; and it was intended to act in concert with a column from the west and another from Yemethen against the movements of Buda-Yasa. It returned in good health on the 22nd, having marched through continuous forest for about 130 miles without having found any trace of the enemy. Almost the only incident of importance was that at a spiked village named Thaybiyaing, Lieutenant Atkinson, on foot at the head of his men, dismounted received a spike through his right leg. I am told that the spike, which has been preserved, is three sided like a bayonet, and sharp as a needle. It passed several inches out on the side of exit. There was free bleeding and considerable pain, but the gallant officer is doing well now.

The garrison here was informed on the 18th inst. of General Lockhart having with great satisfaction received a telegram from his Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts congratulating him on the good work performed by our columns. His Excellency considers the heavy punishment inflicted on the enemy, and the death of the Kemmendine Prince, should have an excellent effect in quieting the districts.

A few miles along the Tonghoo road we met a convoy of about 50 sick and wounded coming out of Ningyan on the morning of the 19th instant. If there be anything in palor and emaciation, I should say the work must be telling heavily on the men of the Brigade; but let us hope the sea-breezes will soon blow roses on to their cheeks again.

"The White Pagoda" here is distinctly falling; and you will not wonder at hearing that what we attribute to age and rottenness of the bricks, our Burman fellow-subjects look upon as ominous as to the permanency of their dominion. A few pounds of blasting powder cunningly placed would only expedite the downfall which is inevitable; and already people are speculating as to the probable amount of treasure-trove buried in the centre of the most considerable ot our local ancient monuments. We know that the great showy Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon contains the water-strainer of Kokkatham, the bathing cloth of Gonagore, the staff of Katha-pa, and eight hairs of Gautama; but to us of a prosaic age, the local shrine is considered to be the better worth looking. For example, in what condition can the hairs or the bathing-cloth be, they having been built into the Great Pagoda 588 years before the Christian Era? Now the White Pagoda here is only 300 years old; and it contains according to current tradition no less than twelve figures of pure and solid gold, each a foot high, besides other articles of value. We are willing to resign all claim on the Sway Dagon relics; we are people of simple tastes, and a few solid gold statues will do for us.

On the afternoon, of the 21st the English mail was attacked by dacoits about 8 miles off. Two of the Punjabi police were killed in its defence, and some friendly Shans had to do with its rescue. It got in safely at about its average time; but the incident is another proof of the surging up in this district of an enemy of whom we thought we were quit. We also hear of a trailer coming in with fat bullocks having been killed and his cattle taken. And, again, as the chaplain to the 3rd Brigade was nearing Camp on the 21st returning from duty at Yemethen, he found an old man wailing beside a cart whereon lay the body of his son, shot through the head, and disembowelled.

An escort left this recently to bring in Lieutenant Breyer of the Batavian army. We do not yet know the object or significance of the visit.

Rumours of all sorts have been flitting about as to the probabilities of the near future where our military friends are concerned. It has been said that the force will cease to be upon field scale after February. But on the other hand estimates for an annual supply of necessary articles as for a force in the field have been invited. Again, we have heard the most startling figures given as the probable number of Indian police even now getting ready for drafting into Burma; the last number which reached me being 17,000, and a Burmese contingent of 10,000 to be added to that. Officers of Indian regiments are being appointed Commandants of Police districts and for Ningyan. Lieutenant and Adjutant Welman of the 13th Madras Infantry has already found his services placed at the disposal of the Government. It is said that all Bombay regiments, and three from Madras, are to remain at least another year; a similar prospect is before the Royal West Surey Regiment, its head-quarters being removed to Matilah.

It has been said that the smallest collection of Englishman that ever meets in any remotest corner of the world soon picks sides for a match of cricket. As I write, a subscription list is put in my hands for sports and a gymkhana meeting to take place on the Jubilee Days, 16th and 17th proximo. That there should be any festival, even a day before the actual completion of her fiftieth year as a reigning Sovereign being known to be unpleasing to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, many of my Indian friends, and a few here, have expressed the gravest disapprobation of any such thing. It is delightful, by the way, to hear scraps of conversation showing the personal enthusiasm of her Majesty's subjects regarding the unprecedented and glorious occasion. "I was born on Coronation Day," says a grey-headed Field Officer, "and to have lived all my life under such a reign is all the glory I want." Nevertheless I have heard it suggested that probably every officer and soldier on active service on the 1st January of Jubilee Year will be presented with a year's service from Coronation Day, together with a decoration to be known as the Jubilee Iron Star, for all on full pay on 21st June.

General Lockhart is expected to arrive here to-morrow, Monday, the 31st instant.

Perhaps I cannot better or more modestly conclude, than with a frank expression of ignorance as to why the brutal dacoit chief, San Pei, has been so long left in undisturbed triumph over his repulse of the column on the 1st December. In the first place he is a noted crucifixionist and mutilator. Again, he is one of those infatuated beings who believe that they possess a charm against bullets, whose most paltry danger is magnified by ten, and whose every supposed escape strengthens their moral, and therefore their material, position before his following. Lastly he caused us the heaviest loss experienced in this Brigade, and almost the only repulse we have met. He is stated to have six stockades, one within another, and a quantity of arms, ammunition, and food. The country around is declared to be densely spiked for miles, wherever there is track or opening in a thick jungle. I cheerfully resign myself to the fate which makes others wiser than I; and indubitably there is some good object in leaving so worthy an enemy so long unattacked. But when one hears of every tree being marked at the height of a man, within gunshot, one wonders may not such elaborate preparations be known to the unsettled folks about, and whether such knowledge may not seduce them to throw in their lot on the wrong side. San Pei's position is hardly 20 miles from where this is being penned.

INDIAN CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT.

A PUBLIC meeting, invited by the Bombay Presidency Association, was held yesterday at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to pass a vote of thanks to the Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee and Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose for their exertions on behalf of India at the last Parliamentary elections in England. Long before the time fixed for the meeting about two thousand students and young members of the Parsee and Hindoo communities and a few Mahomedans literally took possession of the hall and the surrounding galleries, occupying every inch of space of the room as well as the wooden platform. The two flights of steps on each side of the hall were crowded with young spectators, and the landings were completely blocked by a dense mass of humanity. Hundreds of people had to return after having in vain attempted to squeeze in among the dense crowd, and there were not more than a dozen wellknown native citizens on the platform and in the body of the hall. The Hon. Mr. Dadabhai and Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, the latter of whom came some fifteen minutes after the appointed hour, received a perfect ovation, but it was with considerable difficulty that they found their way on the platform. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who presided, had to be lifted bodily on to the platform as the steps leading to it swarmed with eager spectators. One gentleman seated on the platform had almost fainted, and had to be helped out of the room for a whiff of fresh air. The meeting, before the proceedings amongst members of the audience for good positions commenced, was of a most disorderly character. When a little quiet was restored, the chairman introduced the two gentlemen. The Hon. Dadabhoy Naorojee was the first to thank the meeting for the manner in which he and his friend Mr. Ghose were received and the confidence reposed in them. He was, he said, advised that it was extremely desirable that even one or two natives of India should be in the House of Commons to enable the members to learn the native view of questions from natives themselves. They encouraged him distinctly by saying that if by any possibility he could work his way into the House he would certainly be doing a great service not only to India itself, but to a large extent to England also. His experience of a contest although unsuccessful, at Holborn, had more than satisfied him that the British people were willing to help India and give them a fair chance as much as it lay in their power. Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose then addressed the meeting for about three-quarters of an hour in the course of which he related an account of his defeat at Deptford, which much amused the audience. He said he had against him in the words used by Mr. Chamberlain a combination of five P's, namely the Parnellites, the Protectionists, the Parsons and the Priests, and the Dames and Knights of the Primrose League. He said he very well remembered the enthusiasm and the sympathetic cheers with which he was greeted by thousands and thousands of artisans and working men in the constituency, and when he thought of the emphatic response that met every appeal that he made on behalf of India, he was overpowered with the sense of gratitude and he could not but come to a deliberate conviction that the masses of the English people were not at all inclined to perp

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

IRISH AFFAIRS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

REJECTION OF MR. PARNELL'S AMENDMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Address denying that any disorder existed in those parts of Ireland where the rents had been suitably reduced, and adding that autonomy and not repression was the remedy for the crisis, was, after a protracted discussion, rejected by a majority of 352 against 246.

The analysis of the division-list on the amendment shows that Mr. Chamberlain voted in the majority, and that Gladstonian Liberals were included in the minority.

Mr. Gladstone was absent.

THE NEUTRALIZATION OF EGYPT.

The English Press unanimously oppose the scheme for the neutralization of Egypt.

RUSSIAN PRECAUTIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 11.

The Russian Government has decided to assemble a large squadron in Japanese waters.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 11.

The preliminary negotiations with the Grand Vizier and the Bulgarian delegates have not as yet produced any result.

M. Zankoff, of the Russophile party in Sofia, is insisting upon extreme conditions, notably for the appointment of a Russian General as a Minister of War in the new Cabinet.

The Envoys of the Great Powers have not taken any part in the negotiations.

THE RECALL OF FRENCH TROOPS FROM ALGERIA.

PARIS, FEB. 2.

The French Government denies that there is any truth in the statement that a large number of officers and several battalions of troops have been recalled from Algeria to France.

THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMAH.

REBEL ACTIVITY IN THE WUNTHO DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RANGOON, FEB. 12.

The negotiations with Wantho Sawbwah failed. His lieutenants are now engaged in destroying all the villages the people of which are supposed to be inclined to assist the British. The inhabitants of Wuntho received a warning to vacate it or perish with their new allies, a proclamation being circulated announcing that a large force is being organised to attack the British garrison, and completely destroy the town.

A Burmese sergeant with eight constables attacked twenty dacoits under Boh Nga Theri, where they were hiding in a jungle near Mayanoung. The police fired a volley, wounding several. Constable Waraya then rushed in, and wounded Nga Theri mortally, but paid with his life for his pluck, being shot dead.

The officer commanding Manakon wires that a patrol was attacked this morning near Leughai by 200 dacoits, one sepoy was killed and one telegraph coolie wounded. Thirty dacoits were killed. The fight lasted three hours.

The telegraph wire to Yenena has been cut.

MANDALAY, FEB. 12.

Intelligence has been received from Bluttaik, dated February 9th, showing that the reports regarding raiding are exaggerated. Col. Farrington considers that Col. Middleton's operations, supported by Cawalry and Infantry at Okkan, will keep the rebels in check.

On the 4th, Capt. Gubbins captured a follower of the late Prince Moung Hmat's, with correspondence in his possession. His son and Boh Lanhla were also captured.

News from Wunthoo, under date January 18th, says that Capt. Gubbins, patrolling from Okkan towards Laka, was fired upon by rebels. He killed and captured a number of them. A Hyderabad trumpeter was wounded.

On the 9th two villages near Wunthoo were attacked by rebels and the inhabitants wounded. It is reported that Wunthoo is to be attacked on the 11th. The prevalent idea is that the Tsawbwa will not come in.

Colonel Stedman telegraphed from Banyatat on the 7th :—

"The column is now within three miles of Nyoungyue. I have had a long meeting with the Sawbwah to-day.

"The hostile Sawbwah of Yauk, with a large force, is in an entrenched position, five miles from here. A letter has been written asking him to come and see the Political Officer here. I await his reply before taking any military action."

MINBU, FEB. 11.

Capt. Golightly's party found Bo Shoay's advanced guard at the village of Toungchoung. Endeavours were made to surround the village, but the enemy got off, losing a few killed and wounded, and leaving guns and dahs. The pursuit was continued.

Lieutenant Westlake's column captured dacoits between Mimbu and Salen, amongst them being the leader of Bo Tha's gang.

THE CHINESE ON THE FRONTIER.

WUNTHO, FEB. 8.

The civil authorities are disarming the district. 107 muskets and 185 dahs have been surrendered. The Theebaw Sawbwah was interviewed this week. He said he had just received a letter from his principality, informing him of the massing of 3,000 Chinese troops just inside the Chinese frontier, and that a Chinese officer and 50 men had gone to Theinnee and several other frontier Shan States, requiring them to make their choice of Chinese friendship or the reverse.

The Theebaw Sawbwah said he was ready to stand or fall with the British, and was strongly advising his neighbours to do likewise.

He will willingly give labour and land in his State for the railway, and encourage education among his people.

He had received a lengthy communication from the Chief Commissioner bearing on the mutual relations of the British and the Shans, and was anxious to have it perfectly understood before he returned to Theebaw.

It is said that the perplexity of the Shans was great, as they had been receiving messages from English, French, Chinese, Burmese and Siamese, and now Prince Limbin is setting up a kingdom. No French communications had been received since the British annexed Upper Burma.

The Sawbwah said that the distrust shown by the Shan Sawbwahs was owing to their bitter experience in Burmese times, when no faith was kept with them.

Theebaw Sawbwah affects considerable State. He is allowed a guard of Mounted Infantry and two gold umbrellas. He has brought his two chief wives, who dress after the style of the Burmese Queens.

The Sawbwah says he fears the secret plots of his enemies.

He expects great results for his own country from the new ties of friendship with the British.

He returns home shortly after Jubilee Day. He will be met by 1,000 of his men a few miles from the plains.

ANOTHER FIRE AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 13.

Yesterday afternoon, another fire broke out close to the scene of Friday's conflagration. Some natives while cooking, set fire to their hut, and within an hour seventy houses, mostly of bamboo, were completely destroyed, one helpless old Burmese woman being burned to death, though gallant efforts were made to save her. The land where the fire occurred, being taken up by the Municipality for reclamation, the tenants are firmly convinced that that they originated the fire, to escape payment of compensation for eviction.

In the fire, a large military police barrack was completely destroyed. The Government lost a 90,000 worth of stores.

ACCIDENT TO LIEUT. APLIN.

At Pagan, while Lieutenant Aplin, H. M. S Ranger, and a seaman, were closing a tin of gun cotton, the charge exploded, injuring both seriously. They were taken to the military hospital, where they are making satisfactory progress to recovery.

DEATH OF LIEUT. NOBLE.

Lieutenant Noble died on Friday night without recovering consciousness.

THE NATIVE INSTITUTION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 13.

The distribution of prizes to the students of the Native Institution took place on Saturday evening. Professor Oxenham presided. He spoke congratulating the Institution on its flourishing condition, despite the difficulties of last year's Matriculation being disappointing; but said this institution was above the average. He referred to the visits of the Duke of Connaught and Lord Reay, and the sympathy both evinced. He expressed satisfaction with the management in not incurring heavy building expenses, though crowded, and recommended them not to entrench on the Endowment Fund, but to increase it. He noticed a peculiar feature in this institution, that the pupils, instead of being composed of sons of clerks, consist mainly of the backward classes, cultivators and beggars. He told them to beware of giving special precedence to one branch of education, like national History. Different times have different objects, and specially prominent just now was technical education, but he urged them to combine a general knowledge of everything.

THE CAMBAY INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 13.

The Commissioners are working hard to conclude the inquiry as soon as possible They sat till half-past seven on Saturday.

Mr Cowasjee Muncherji Karanjavala, who was examined late in the evening, said that at Nathooram's request he had seen Mr Wilson, who told him that Shamrao had insulted him, and he would not be satisfied until the Dewan offered an apology. Witness corroborated the story about Fakrudin having implored the Saheb in a supplicatory manner to be kind to small people Witness declared Nathooram's account of the interview with Mr Wilson to be entirely false, and said so far from the Saheb having expressed regret, he had refused to listen to overtures made on Shamrao's behalf until he offered an apology. According to witness, Nuthooram and Shamrao had followed Mr. Wilson to Bombay, where the offer was repeated on the Dewan's behalf to get the Nawab to grant Nazumkhan's request if Mr. Wilson arrived at an amicable settlement of the private dispute. When Cowasji saw Mr. Wilson in Bombay about this matter, Mr. Wilson said he had already seen the Governor, and that if Shamrao wished to tender an apology he should meet him when he returned to his camp. Witness also said Shamrao had once told him he did not care for Politicals, many of whom he had stamped under his feet.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

Colonel Collett, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, Colonel Stewart, 5th Punjab Cavalry, and Captain Ridgeway, V.C., Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Oudh Division, are each granted leave out of India for one year.

The services of Colonel Carter, Survey Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department in view of his retirement.

The following are appointed to the Burma Field Force for special service :—

Lieutenant H. E Stanton, R.A., and Lieutenant Norris, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Brigade-Surgeon Landale is brought on the administrative staff with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon General.

Mr. Dashwood, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is granted furlough for six months.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

The *Gazette* contains a long report on the Government Savings Banks. On the 30th of March 1886, there were 6,236 Savings Banks in India, and they contained 263,196 deposit accounts, which received from Government Rs. 17,25,690 in the shape of interest, and had balances aggregating Rs. 5,08,03,594. The increase in investments by depositors in Government promissory notes is satisfactory.

NEW ARMS FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

The *Englishman* learns that it has been decided to arm the British troops in India with repeating rifles. Official information to this effect was received from England a few days ago. The Martini-Henry of the British troops is to be made over to the Native Army, whose Sniders are to be called in. There is a large stock of this rifle in store, and this reserve is to be served out at once, to the native regiments first on the roster for service. The stock will probably be sufficient for the armament of all native troops in the First Army Corps.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, FEB. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India 60 days sight	1-5 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70⅝
4½ per cent. "	73½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	46⅛
Arrivals.—Amana and Electra.	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	60,000	bales.
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	122,000	"
" " " Surats	56,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	912,000	"
" " Surats	56,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	11,000	"

THERE was a short sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday when his Excellency the Governor presided. The Protection of Pilgrims' Bill passed its second and third readings on the motion of the Hon. M. Melvill. The only amendment of importance introduced on the report of the Select Committee was one suggested by the Government of India. They pointed out by telegram that one of the sub-sections read in connexion with ensuing sections would prevent Messrs. Cook and Son from *being appointed*, carrying out their scheme for the benefit of pilgrims to Mecca, as the firm were not Mahomedans and could not as the measure stood be licensed as pilgrim brokers. Mr. Melvill explained that a member of the firm who had been travelling in the provinces of India from which pilgrims came, had been most favourably received by the Mahomedan communities. The arrangements of Messrs. Cook and Son, however, were not yet complete, and it was therefore impossible to say whether they would perform those exact duties which would bring them within the definition in the Act. It was probable such would be the case and the Bill was accordingly amended by the removal from the measure of any words which would prevent the Government appointing Messrs. Cook pilgrim brokers if necessary. The Toda Giras Bill introduced by the Hon. J. B. Richey passed its first reading. A Bill to amend, Act XI. of 1874, for the regulation of jails in the City and Presidency was introduced by the Hon. M. Melvill and being only a formal measure the standing orders were suspended, and the Bill passed through the various stages. The Special Committee on the Aden Port Trust Bill were granted an extension of time by one month in which to present their report.

THE undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed examiners for the next District Pleader's Examination :—Mr. Nagindas Toolseedas Marfatia, Vakil; Mr. R. D. Setna, Barrister-at-law; Mr. Pandurang Balibhadra, Acting Government Pleader; Mr. Starling, Clerk of the Crown; and Mr. Krishna-mookhram A. Metha, Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side, High Court.

THE Viceroy, as at present arranged, leaves Calcutta on the 23rd proximo. His Excellency may make one or two halts *en route* to Simla; but arrangements on this head are unsettled.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces will return to Allahabad to-day, and start on a further district tour before the end of the month.

SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT'S stay in Burma will depend on the course of events during the next few weeks, but he is likely to return to Madras at the beginning of the hot weather.

IT is now positively announced that Mr. A. Mackenzie succeeds to the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces; Mr. A. P. MacDonell being thereby confirmed in the Home Secretaryship.

THE Public Service Commission held its eleventh and last sitting in Madras on Friday. It leaves for Calcutta in the P. and O. steamer Australia to-day.

SIR E. BUCK returned to Calcutta on Thursday from Madras. After leaving the Central Provinces he was deputed to confer with the Government of Madras on matters connected with the Survey and Settlement of the Presidency in pursuance of the proceedings of the Finance Committee. The assessment of the remaining districts of the Province is likely to be completed within ten years.

NEWS has come to us of the death of the Raja of Tehri, whose principality adjoins the Garhwal District. His Highness came into the government of the State on the death of his father in 1871, and was about 38 years of age.

CHOLERA has broken out among the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry in the Upper Chindwin Valley. Some 30 deaths have occurred.

THE April number of the *Asiatic Quarterly* will contain an article by Sir Lepel Griffin on the Public Service of India, which is sure to be good reading.

SIR THOMAS BAKER makes over charge of the Adjutant-General's Department, in a week or ten days, and assumes command of Allahabad at the end of the month. Meanwhile Brigadier-General Sir John Hudson holds the command.

THE purely military Jubilee honours list will not issue till June 21st, but the rewards for those connected with the Afghan Boundary Commission will be notified next Wednesday.

IT is reported that the bridge over the Hughli will be named "The Jubilee Bridge" by the Viceroy.

THE Indian Midland Railway Company have decided to construct a line of about 48 miles from a point on the Great Indian Peninsula line to Saugor. The work will be commenced immediately.

COLONEL W. A. J. WALLACE, R.E., and Mr. A. C. Cregeen, C.E., have just been prospecting the country from Saugor, through Damoh to Kutni, a length of about 116 miles, over which it is proposed to construct a line, and which the Indian Midland Company might be called on to make in terms of their contract. The professional report is believed not to be favourable to the project.

AMONG the recent donors to the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund there are one life councillor, namely, Syud Looof Ali Khan, C.I.E., who has given the liberal sum of Rs. 5,000; and four life members, who have contributed Rs 500 each, namely, Syud Mohamed Mehdi Hossein Khan of Patna, Maharajah Girza Nath Roy of Dinagepur, the Maharanee of Dumraon and Kumar Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur, Murshidabad.

THE Singareni Coal fields in the Nizam's territory extend over an area of about 19 square miles. The coal is chiefly found, however, within some eight square miles. Four seams have been proved by boring, the thicknesses at one place reaching to 34 feet, although the other borings reveal only 6, 3 and 3 feet, respectively. The coal is said to be equal to good English, and burns with very little wastage. It is expected that the railway will be laid down to the mines in about three months' time.

A VERY general feeling appears to exist among the Hindoos at Delhi that the measures being taken by the authorities in connection with the recent riots betray a leaning towards their rivals and a departure from the rule of absolute impartiality as between Mahomedan and Hindoo :—"The 18th instant is the day upon which the members of the Hindu community believed to be implicated have been summoned by the Deputy Commissioner to receive some special official communication on the subject of the inquiry, and it is objected to the wording of the summons that it is calculated to give unnecessary offence. The Hindus, it is stated, surmise that the treatment they receive is part of the general policy adopted by Government to awe them into renewed good relations with their Mahomedan neighbours, apart from any established conclusions as to the various degrees of blame to be attributed in justification of the course."

A MARRIAGE PROCESSION.

THE marriage of the young son of the well-known mill-owner and member of the Legislative Council, the late Hon. Morarjee Goculdas, was the occasion for a very remarkable demonstration of the public memory of the services and excellent qualities of that eminent citizen. Durrumsey Morarjee was married last evening to Ruttomjee, daughter of Mr. Ruttonji Morarjee, and the procession of the bridegroom through the streets of the native town to the house of the bride occupied a considerable time and was of great length, a large number of carriages following. All the leading Setts of the city testified by their presence to their respect and affection for the family of the late Mr. Morarjee. The Hon. Mr. Melvill and Sir Charles Sargent and many other gentlemen were present at the departure of the procession from the bridegroom's house in Girgaum. The representatives of their Highnesses the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharajah of Bhownugger, the Nawab of Junagad, and of other Princes and Chiefs, were also present and the gifts to the young couple, which were of considerable value, were on view. The procession was accompanied by bands, and by many scores of torch-bearers, who lighted its way when the sun went down. The rejoicings were continued until nearly midnight. Large crowds thronged the streets along the whole route of the procession, and the windows and balconies of the houses were filled with sympathising on-lookers.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THESE hounds during the past week have well maintained their previously earned reputation of a "flying" pack. The meet on Wednesday was at Santa Cruz, where we had as fast a run as any we have had this season, in fact in the opinion of some it was the fastest. A jack was found in the low-lying ground soon after crossing the railway, which took us over almost identically the same line of country as the run described last week, and saved his brush by going to ground on the same hill; the pace was first-rate throughout and only two very slight checks. If it was the same jack we ran last week, as seems probable, we can only hope that we may get on his line once again before the season ends, and that he may give us an equally good gallop, and meet with a well deserved and glorious death at the end of it.

The last meet was at Parla, and as previously notified in the papers, the Master moved off sharp at daybreak. By the time we reached Chuckla covert, however, it was quite light enough to ride, and we had not long to wait before a hound gave tongue, and we were all at it hammer and tongs till we reached the mango plantation, just across the Andheri Road, when a slight check occurred, enabling those who had got a bad start, to get on equal terms with the rest of the field: we were soon going again, the jack heading straight for the cocoanut groves towards Vehar, and in the dense jungles bordering the lake he eventually saved his brush, after a first-rate run of five and thirty minutes. The Ghoregaum covert was then drawn blank, so the Master crossed the railway line near Andheri Station and drew the scrub at the foot of Andheri Hill, where the hounds soon hit on the line of a traveller which gave us a smart gallop round the base of the hill and across the road, and railway, where he gave the hounds the slip. As the morning was now somewhat far advanced, the Master called off, and we jogged quietly back to the well-known tree at Khoregaum.

The next meet is on Thursday instead of Wednesday, and is at the Rifle Butts at Bandora.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

THE FESTIVITIES IN THE MOFUSSIL.

THE ARRANGEMENTS AT JUNAGAD.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

JUNAGAD, FEB. 13.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb has ordered the Administration to make fitting preparations to celebrate the Jubilee on Wednesday next.

Triumphal arches, with suitable legends, expressive of the joy of the people, are being erected.

The arrangements for the illumination of the town and for fireworks are rapidly progressing.

Sweetmeats will be distributed to the children and the poor in the city.

A Durbar will of course be held at the Palace. All the Europeans in his Highness's territory are invited to attend.

The local officers of the several mahals and every village belonging to them will convene gatherings at the mahal kacheris and the village choras, where the object of the rejoicings on the day will be explained and sweetmeats distributed.

It is expected that the jubilation of the people will be expressed in a permanent memorial, but the exact form that it is to assume has not yet been finally decided upon.

THE CELEBRATION AT LATHI.

LATHI, FEB. 12.

The 16th will be observed as a general holiday. There will be illuminations and fireworks, and a great feast for the inhabitants of the whole town.

There will also be a distribution of sweetmeats to school boys and girls.

The temples will be illuminated, and prayers will be offered for the continuance of the long life and happiness of the Empress.

THE CELEBRATION AT NEEMUCH.

NEEMUCH, FEB. 12.

A public meeting was held yesterday in the native library, under the presidency of Colonel Carpendale, to concert measures to celebrate the Jubilee. About Rs. 2,000 have been subscribed. A bund with opening sluices is proposed to be thrown across the nullah, behind the Sudder Bazaar, as a permanent memorial. Processions and fairs will be held on the Jubilee days, as also illuminations, and a general *fête* to school children. Much enthusiasm prevailed. A managing committee as under has been appointed :—Vice-President—Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee. Honorary Secretaries—Messrs Murphy, Kashinath Vithal, Lele and Karorimull Maloo. Members—Dr. Postwala, Messrs. Pheerozshaw Pestonjee, Oodkarlal Rutonchund, Ungnooram Alimotram, Adamjee Doulutram, Ramprasad Binjoolal, Doongarsidas Toolsiram Tehwarali and Unwardin.

THE CELEBRATION AT SITAMAU.

SITAMAU, FEB. 13.

Our Maharaja, Bahadur Singhji Sahib of Sitamau, intends to celebrate the Jubilee with *éclat*, and as a token of his loyalty, will abolish from the 16th the transit duties, excluding charges on opium and wood.

A Durbar will be held, and illuminations, a display of fireworks in the City, and the release of prisoners, will mark the day.

A salute of 101 guns will be fired in honour of the Empress.

THE FESTIVITIES IN THE BARODA STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, FEB. 12.

The following is the programme drawn up for the celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee in the Baroda State :—

The 16th and 17th February will be observed as holidays, both in the City of Baroda and in the Districts.

There will be a review of the State troops at the Waresha Parade Ground.

A salute of 101 guns will be fired on the morning of the 16th.

The Agent to the Governor-General and other Brititish Officers and Sirdars, Darakdars and Officers will be invited to be present at the review.

A large shamiana and tents will be pitched on the Parade Ground, and refreshments will be provided.

At 5 p.m., on the 16th, a Darbar will be held at the Nazar Baugh Palace. The Agent to the Governor-General and other European Officers will be invited to the Darbar. The Sirdars, Darakdars, and Officers will also be present.

On the night of the 16th, the City and the Public Park will be illuminated on a grand scale.

There will be a banquet at the pavilion for the ladies and gentlemen of the station, and a display of fireworks after dinner will close the evening.

Emblems of general festivity, a profusion of flags, foliage and flowers, will decorate the prominent places in the City.

On the 17th at 4-30 p.m. sports will be held in the arena.

Rejoicings at the head-quarters of the Amreli, Kadi and Nowsari Divisions, will be included in the festivities, which will be in every respect worthy of the Prince and people of Baroda.

A JUBILEE PROCESSION AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 12.

The Talukdars and Thakors of Guzerat have resolved to celebrate the Jubilee in a right loyal manner. They all meet from different parts of the province at Ahmedabad, the head-quarters of their official guardian, the Talukdari Settlement Officer, Mr. Pestonji Jehangeer, C.I.E., and will, among other joyous manifestations, march through the town in procession on elephants, horses and camels and with banners, drums, trumpets and other paraphernalia, which form the splendour of the *sowaree* of native Chiefs. The procession will arrive at the Bhadur, were some of the leading Thakors will place garlands of flowers on the Queen's colours in the presence of the Collector, the Judge, the civil and military officers of the station and other gentry of the place. The military authorities have very kindly consented to lend the colours and a band, and a guard or honor to the Collector. The procession will here disperse after distribution of sweetmeats to the men of the guard of honour.

In the evening the Thakores hold a grand reception at the Mansion house of Seth Hattising, outside the Delhi Gate, with illumination, flags, fireworks, bands, music, and dancing. The European and native gentry of the place are to be invited to participate in the rejoicing.

PROPOSED VICTORIA INSTITUTE AT PALANPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPORE, FEB. 11.

THE programme of the festivities to take place in connection with the celebration of the Jubilee has now been arranged by his Highness Dewan Sher Mahomedkhanji Sahib of Palanpore. The following are the arrangements for the 16th February :—

The Jubilee will be announced by the firing of an Imperial salute of 101 guns at sunrise.

There will be Thanksgiving Services by the people professing different religions in their respective temples and mosques, as on great native holidays.

At 9 a.m. outside the town, near the Delhi Gate, his Highness will hold a Durbar, to which the Political Superintendent, Colonel P. H. LeGeyt will be invited, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of a building to be named the "Victoria Jubilee Institute." This building is to be erected by his Highness in commemoration of the event. The place where the Durbar is to be held will be decorated with flags, &c.

After the foundation-stone has been laid, the school boys and girls will sing the National Anthem, and two religious processions—one of Jains and the other of Mahomedans—will pass by the place.

Sweetmeats will be distributed to the children and girls of the various schools in the town.

At 6-30 p.m., his Highness will hold another Durbar at his Palace, the Political Superintendent being present.

After the Durbar his Highness and the Political Superintendent will drive through the town to see the illuminations and the triumphal arches, which will be adorned with appropriate mottoes.

The Superintendent's bungalow will be illuminated, and several triumphal arches will be set up at Government expense.

At 9-30 p.m. there will be an evening party at which his Highness and the Political Superintendent will be present.

The day's proceedings will terminate with a splendid display of fireworks, which will be provided by his Highness.

There will be illumination and rejoicings in all the principal districts of the Palanpore State. The Palanpur Railway Station will also be illuminated, and fireworks will be discharged at the Durbar expense.

On the 17th instant, a fair will be held outside the town of Palanpur, to which his Highness and the Political Superintendent will repair. Sports of various kinds, such as athletic exercise, horse racing, &c., will also take place.

THE ILLUMINATIONS AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, FEB. 12.

THE preparations for a fitting celebration of the Jubilee are being pushed on with great energy, thanks to Khan Bahadoor B. S. Tarapurvala, secretary to the Municipality. The Government intend to illuminate the principal public edifices, and thus set an example which the citizens generally are expected to follow.

The Municipal authorities are now considering the best way of illuminating the Municipal offices. Surat of historic renown, will, at least, make a creditable appearance on the evening of the 16th inst.

THE PREPARATIONS IN BOMBAY.

The Town Hall will be illuminated with the electric light on the 16th inst.

The Queen's Statue will be wholly illuminated with gas, and behind it will be erected two huge pillars of light spanned by a lighted terrace.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway will decorate and illuminate the Church Gate, Marine Lines, Churney Road and Grant Road stations in a costly style.

We hear that Rs. 4,000 have been sanctioned for the illumination of the Bori Bunder terminus and administrative offices with electric lights. The tower, unfinished though it be, will make a grand display of electric light.

The present estimate for illuminating the Government buildings amounts to Rs. 22,500, of which Rs. 6,400 are for the Post Office, Rs. 3,500 for the Public Works offices, Rs. 2,500 for the Cathedral, Rs. 2,800 for the University Library and Tower, Rs. 2,000 for the University Hall, Rs. 2,400 for the Cathedral High School, and Rs. 400 for the Currency Office.

In the procession of mill hands which will be arranged in connection with the Jubilee, arrangements will be made for a display of flags and banners and transparencies with the mottoes "Long life and increased prosperity to the Royal Family"; "God bless the Queen-Empress of India"; "Happy Jubilee Year, 1887," &c. The New Great Eastern Mills will exhibit a transparency of a life-size portrait of her Majesty, painted by Mr. Fakirjee Dinshaw, who has also prepared similar transparencies for the Government buildings.

A social gathering of Elphinstonians will be held at the Elphinstone College, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., for the celebration of the Jubilee. General refreshments will be provided. The minimum subscription per head is one rupee. All Elphinstonians desirous of attending should give in their names to the undersigned at the Elphinstone College before Thursday, the 17th instant.

We are requested to state that, except in the case of cars which have been specially reserved by private parties, the usual fares will be charged on all lines of the Tramway Company on the night of the Jubilee illuminations. No transfer tickets will, however, be available after 6 p.m. on the night in question.

THE JAINS AND THE JUBILEE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Jain community has been held at the office of the Jain Association of India. Mr. Tullockchund Maneckchund took the chair.

Mr. Virchand Raghavjee, secretary of the Jain Association of India, proposed, and Mr. Karanchund Kallanjee seconded, that the Jain community should celebrate the Jubilee Day of her Majesty the Empress of India, in a manner befitting the loyalty and the sense of gratitude they entertain towards her Majesty.

Mr. Fattechand Kapoorchand proposed, and Mr Tullockchand Maneckchand seconded, that to commemorate that auspicious event all the members of the Jain community should be requested to assemble at Shree Godjee Temple, at Pydhoni, between 2 and 5 p.m. on Wednesday, to offer prayers for her Majesty's long life and prosperity.

Mr. Fattechund Kapoorchund proposed, and Mr. Harichund Thobhanbhai seconded, that a portrait of her Imperial Majesty be placed in the lecture hall of the Jain Association.

These resolutions were carried unanimously.

The proceedings of the meeting terminated with loud cheers for her Gracious Majesty.

The members of the Jubilee celebration sub-committee have held meetings and formally gone round to the principal house-owners and residents of Mandvi Ward, requesting them to illuminate and decorate their houses on Jubilee night in addition to circulating printed hand-bills to that effect.

The following is the address to H. E. the Governor, signed by Mr. Tullockchund Manockchund, president, and Mr. Virchund Raghavjee, secretary, on behalf of the Jain Association :—

We, the president and members of the Jain Association of India, crave leave to approach your Excellency-in-Council, and to submit this humble representation with reference to the approaching celebration of the Jubilee year of the reign of our Most Gracious and Beloved Sovereign her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India. Nothing, we beg to assure your Excellency-in-Council, can give us greater satisfaction and delight at this moment, than to find that all the subjects of her Majesty, in a spirit of genuine loyalty and attachment to the Throne are coming forward to bear their part in the commemoration of an event, on which they no less than their Beloved Sovereign, have great reason to congratulate themselves. The history of the reign of her Majesty is, in short, the history of the progress of peaceful and enlightened ideas, of the march of civilization and material prosperity; and it would be ungrateful on the part of those who have highly benefited from a rule so glorious and so beneficent if they were not in a befitting manner to acknowledge, on an occasion like this, the numerous benefits and favours they have received from their Revered and Beloved Sovereign, and the deep interest which she has all along manifested in the prosperity of her numerous subjects. To those like your Excellency-in-Council, who have been delegated to this country to rule on her Majesty's behalf and to represent her, it cannot be but a source of joy and pride to find, that on all hands and from all quarters there is unmistakable testimony borne to the good that has flowed from the reign of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. In that joy and pride may we also be allowed to share with other subjects of her Majesty. It is but fitting that on an occasion like this, we should submit, in commemoration of so auspicious an event, a prayer that is peculiarly dear to our hearts. We, therefore, beg the permission of your Excellency-in-Council to make it in all earnestness and humility. To a Jain nothing is so sacred as animal-life, and we feel it our duty to come forward on this occasion and to pray that your Excellency-in-Council may be graciously pleased to order that no cow shall be slaughtered on the days of the celebration of the Jubilee. Such a measure will make a vast impression on those of her Majesty's subjects, who, not being Jains, hold the cow to be a sacred animal, while the Jains themselves will welcome it most cordially. It will immensely heighten the effect of the Jubilee celebration and be remembered for years to come, as a magnanimous order passed in commemoration of an event, that the subjects of her Majesty will deem themselves fortunate in having lived to witness.

MEETING OF CUTCHI MEMONS.

At a special influential meeting of the leading Cutchi Memon community assembled at Haji Jan Mohamed Seth's residence on Saturday evening, it was resolved to illuminate the streets and the mosque, and to send a telegram of congratulation to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India through his Excellency Lord Reay. And also to convene a meeting of thanksgiving on the evening of the 16th instant in honour of the Empress's Jubilee. Among those present there were Haji Jan Mahomed, Haji Jusuf, Haji Hasham Nurani, Haji Sulaiman Abdul-Wahid Shaikh, Haji Ibrahim, Haji Allana Wahidna, Haji Zakaria Ahmed, Haji Rahmatulla Jusuf, and several others.

SCHOOL PROCESSION AT BANDORA.

THE Bandora Municipality have made arrangements for a grand procession of the children of the Cathedral, the Orphanage, and other schools at Bandora on Thursday, the 17th inst. From 1,200 to 1,500 children will join the procession, and sweetmeats will be distributed to them. Two bands will accompany the procession with flags and banners.

THE BOMBAY JUBILEE FUND

WE are requested by the Honorary Secretaries of the Executive Committee for carrying out the Jubilee celebration in Bombay to state that the following sums have been subscribed to the above fund :—

Names.	Victoria Technical Institute.	Queen's Jubilee Fund.	School Feast.	Imperial Institute in London.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.
Messrs Ebrahim and Co.	200	100	...	...	300 0
Messrs Tapidas Varjdas and Co	150	50	...	...	200 0
Messrs E Spinner and Co	...	...	...	...	150 0
Messrs F Sanquet and Co	...	...	...	...	150 0
Nassurwanjee B Mody's Sons	125	25	...	...	150 0
Captain G Martin	25	25	...	25	100 0
Mr Asmar Veerjee	...	25	50	...	75 0
Employés of E D Sassoon Mill and the Alexandra Mill	...	...	...	...	58 0
Mr Jamnadas Nursee Khatao	...	...	25	25	50 0
Mr Edward Miller	...	25	25	...	50 0
Mr N M Wadia	...	...	...	...	50 0
Mr F Bowland	...	...	...	...	50 0
Amount collected by the Bank of Bombay, Clerks of Government Savings Bank Department (Rs. 7 0; Public Acct Dept 4 4; Public Debt Office 6 4; Shroff Dept. 10 12; 5 12)	...	...	...	...	34 0
Mr G E Pilcher	...	...	25	...	25 0
Mr F W Stevens, C E	...	...	...	...	25 0
Pro Vicar Apostolic of Bombay	...	...	...	...	20 0
Dr Eduljee Nusserwanjee, G G M C	20	...	...	...	20 0
Mr Ahmed bin Esaa Khalifa	...	...	...	...	20 0
Mr H A Acworth, C S	...	...	...	...	20 0
Mr Dinshaw Eduljee Watcha	...	...	...	...	15 0
Mrs A G De Ga	...	...	...	...	15 0
Dr Beramjee Naorojee, G G M C	...	...	...	...	10 0
Mr Pallonjee Framjee Mehta	...	...	...	...	10 0
Dr Pestonjee Muncherjee	...	...	...	...	10 0
Mr Naorojee B Suntook, (Second Subscription)	...	...	...	...	10 0
Mr Nazaar M Fattehalli, (Second Subscription)	...	...	...	...	10 0
Amount previously acknowledged					1,627 0
					44,452 14
Total					46,079 14

THE STATE BALL.

An "Indian Lady," writing in regard to the State Ball, asks :—May one be permitted to enquire if the Jubilee State Ball, at Government House, is to be an exclusive European affair, or if native guests are also to be asked? I know many Indian ladies, who although they do not dance, enjoy seeing others dance. They used to be allowed the privilege before, why not now?

THE CUSTOMS AND DOCK EMPLOYES AND THE HOLIDAYS.

A "Customs and Dock Official" writes :—"Government have been pleased to set apart the 16th and 17th for public rejoicing, and have directed these days to be observed as holidays in all public offices. In pursuance of this order all public offices will remain closed, so that all servants of Government will have an opportunity of enjoying the festivities that are going to take place. Is it not strange, however, that the Customs and the Dock establishments alone should be singled out and deprived of this privilege, by the authorities directing their employés to attend the office on these days from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. The Customs and the Dock employés, like other loyal subjects of her Majesty's have most cheerfully contribut

THE PREPARATIONS IN BENGAL.

THE VICEREGAL PROGRAMME.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY will proceed from Government House on Jubilee morning to witness the State Parade. When the review is over, he will go on to the Cathedral, where he will be received at the entrance by the Bishop and clergy. At the close of the special Thanksgiving Service, his Excellency will return to Government House, and the first part of the programme will thus be concluded.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession on the night of the illuminations in Calcutta will be regulated strictly according to the official notification. Only those named in the notification will be included in the State *cortege*, which will start from Government House, and will be escorted by the Viceroy's Body Guard. At a short distance, the private carriages will follow, and for these, beyond the fact that they will be kept in line, there will be no special rules. They will join the procession in the order in which they arrive at the starting-point, the north front, of Government House.

TREAT FOR PRISONERS.

Moulvi Ahmad, Presidency Magistrate, and Official Visitor of the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, writes to a local paper :—

There are about 1,209 prisoners in the Presidency Jail, of whom nearly two-thirds are educated, and belong to a rather respectable class. A sum of four or five hundred rupees would be sufficient to provide them with sweetmeats and other dainties which they have not tasted nor will be able to taste, in the whole course of their incarceration.

On the behalf of these poor people I beg to appeal to the kind and generous-hearted women of England now residing in Calcutta to raise a fund and make arrangements for the supply of better food, even for one single day, so that the unfortunate prisoners also may be enabled to feel the benign influence of the Jubilee of the reign of her Majesty, and offer heart-felt prayers for the long life and prosperity of their Queen-mother.

THE MAHOMEDANS.

The Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta have issued an Urdu manifesto, of which the following is a translation :—

On the occasion of the completion of the fiftieth year of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, it ought to be known that at the suggestion of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, public rejoicings will take place with great *eclat* on the occasion of the Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, in Calcutta and all the towns and cities throughout India, on Wednesday, the 16th of February 1887, and that the people of all persuasions, religions and sects will in different ways express their heartfelt joy and happiness and testify their loyalty.

By reason of the impartial and perfect administration of justice, during the present August reign, the Mahomedan community in general, including all denominations of our Noble Faith, enjoy the fullest toleration and all due freedom and liberty in the exercise of their religion and the performance of their rites and ceremonies. Besides the remarkable improvement taking place every day in the public peace and tranquility, and in the condition of society there has been a systematic cultivation and diffusion of the useful arts and sciences of the modern times.

The members of the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta have therefore resolved, and it is highly desirable and proper, that on the aforesaid Wednesday, the 16th February 1887, the Mahomedans of the town and suburbs of Calcutta should after saying their morning prayers pray to the Almighty God for the stability, protection and prosperity of the Empire and for the length of days as well as safety and welfare of her Majesty, the Queen-Empress of India and the members of the Royal family.

At a meeting of the executive committee for the Jubilee celebration, Sir Comer Petheram in the chair, a circular from the Prince of Wales to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal regarding the Imperial Institute was considered. It was resolved the public should be informed that any portion of their subscriptions which they may desire to have devoted to the Imperial Institute will be so disposed of; all other subscriptions will go to founding a permanent institution in Bengal.

Both the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will be present at the ceremony of opening the new bridge over the Hughli on the 21st. The East India Railway Company have invited a goodly number of guests, who will leave Howrah at eight in the morning for Hoghli station and await the coming of the Viceroy from Barrackpore. By the desire of the Viceroy, military guests will appear in undress uniform, and everything possible will be done to distinguish the occasion.

JUBILEE SERMON BY THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

Last evening the Lord Bishop of Bombay preached a Jubilee sermon in St. Thomas' Cathedral. There was a crowded congregation. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay, with Lord Brassey, attended the service. His Lordship having prefaced his discourse by explaining briefly the objects of the Church-room, towards the building of which as a Jubilee memorial the offertories were devoted, took as his text the Epistle of St. James I. 17. Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above. The Lord Bishop said :—

As a part of our common rejoicings in the Jubilee which we are to observe upon Wednesday, you are invited to meet in this church that we may offer our thanksgivings to God for all that He has done for the British Empire through the honoured instrumentality of the Queen-Empress. There will be no room in the full programme of that day for any words to be spoken from the pulpit, and therefore I am going to speak now about the spirit in which we ought to address ourselves to a public acknowledgment of God's goodness. I wish to help you to make the service on Wednesday strike the key-note of the observance of the whole day. The characteristic which will distinguish that service from any others which we are accustomed to offer will be that we shall meet specially to thank God for what He is doing for His children in this world through the agency of one of themselves. We are well used to giving thanks in the church for all that has been effected for humanity through the agency of the great ones of old. We bless Him as each Saint's Day comes round, for the work of His servants who have been called hence to take their place in the church expectant in paradise. What will make Wednesday unique in our experience is that she for whose work in the world we are about to offer up our thanksgivings still lives in the church militant upon earth. For it is nothing as I understand it, less than this which underlies our rejoicings at the present time, and more especially our thanksgiving in church. We are not merely going to offer our congratulations to the Lady whose 50th year of sovereignty is so rapidly drawing to its close. We are not only going to pray to Almighty God that her reign may be prolonged with all honour. Both these we shall do and do heartily. But the loyalty and the sympathy with which we do them are the outcome of our deep-rooted conviction that by what She has been and what She is the moral wealth of the world has been augmented. To acknowledge this and to acknowledge that it is God's gift we are to meet in His house upon Wednesday. Nor do we lack precedent for so doing. On the walls of the oldest churches in Christendom, there stand pourtrayed in imperishable mosaic the effigies of worthies of the church by whose lives the Christianity of the world was felt to have been ennobled and enriched. In the centre, just over the altar the Saviour in his majesty is delineated. On either hand are His Apostles and Prophets, the martyrs who loved Him to the death, the confessors who suffered for His sake. And among these, each delineated in glory with the halo of sanctity round their heads, there stand some figures which arrest our attention as being differently ornamented from the rest. Who are those, we ask, who have not round their heads the same mystical *nimbus* with the rest? And we are told that they are portraits of living worthies whose virtues still adorned the church on earth at the time when their effigies where placed there. Some thirteen or fourteen centuries may have elapsed since the day when the strange, stiff mosaic glittered fresh from the hand of the artist, and still we have the testimony before our eyes that the church was not too timid or too grudging thus publicly to thank God for living greatness. In the spirit, as I trust, of these acknowledgments, I would put before you what I believe to be the great causes why we and all subjects of the Crown should offer up our thanksgivings to God for one who still lives among ourselves. It is the boast of the British nation of to-day that, all hideous exceptions notwithstanding, that sanctity of family life which forms the back-bone of national greatness has never been more nearly universal than it is in the society that we know best. There is a kindling of honest pride in our eyes when we think of what we have learnt to associate with the thought of English womanhood. Then, nobility in the women of a country makes chivalry come naturally to its men. Men bred with a reference for womanhood can never quite lose their belief in it, can never be quite without the self-respect which is the outcome of homage to goodness. It must be left to our children perhaps, to form an estimate of the various forces which have conspired to bring about what we so rejoice in. But of this at least we may all of us rest assured, that among the forces which they will take account of when they ask why the ideal of womanhood rose so high in the England of the nineteenth century, they will reckon as not the least potent. The influence of one wife and mother, and she the highest in the land. All the chivalry of all our young men, all the sanctity of all our happy homes, all that which has become synonymous to so many of us with the words, "an English home" owes something to the Court of Queen Victoria, from which everything has been kept free which was alien from honour and from goodness. It comes of the reverence in which we hold her as head of the women of England, that we have been able to look to our Sovereign for the fulfilment of that, which we asked of her as the monarch of a constitutional country. The great function of the throne in the present day is to furnish to our peculiar institutions that element of personal reverence without which the most perfect of Governments must fail in the appeal which it ought to make to some of the best sides of human nature. We desire that the public order of our country should be founded on something more than the bare reasonableness with which it appeals for our support. We would add the passion of a personal devotion to our sober, well reasoned belief in the goodness of our national institutions. As units in a commonwealth of citizens, we ask for something to elicit our sympathies, for something to stimulate our imaginations in our relations to the Government of our country. The day has long gone by when it was possible for the Sovereign of England to enact a showy part on the world's stage. And it were difficult to exaggerate the demand which is made on the qualities of the heart by a call to play a part before the world which requires that the enthusiasm of a nation should be maintained by the personality of the Sovereign, while yet all personal ambitions must be ignored throughout her reign. She must be one whom we can invest with all the halo which surrounds a paramount position: yet she must be one whom no advantages of that position can betray into forgetting its limitations. She lives surrounded with all the pomps and circumstance which environed crowned heads in the past: yet she must exercise that effacement of self which is the most difficult of virtues to a Sovereign. She is condemned to a life of splendid solitude unsolaced by the companionship of equals: yet her function in the national life is to furnish the bond of sympathy between the people and the constitution under which they live. The self-control which recognises the constitution under all the outward forms of the monarchy, the sympathy which can reach all alike through the "Dignity" which "hedges" a monarch to act out both of these, at the same time is a triumph character indeed. Nothing were easier in England of to-day, than for the Sovereign to live a life of mere selfishness to accept all the deference and all the state which are the natural appanage of a Crown, and to hold that the limitations of the constitution had absolved her from the fulfilment of any function which was not purely formal and ceremonial. And nothing, on the other hand were more tempting to a Sovereign of capacity and tact than to use the opportunities of the situation for bringing personal influences to bear far beyond the sphere which still remains to the legitimate weight of the Crown in the counsel of our national life. A Sovereign who has reigned for many years is of necessity the most experienced politician to be found in the country which she rules. And there are many other motives than ambition, many thoughts quite untainted by selfishness which might suggest to the experience of one thus qualified, that departures from a constitutional attitude might be anything but a disservice to the people. And again, that very function of the Crown about which I spoke just now, as introducing a personal element into what otherwise were but the machinery of the constitution might prove either most beneficial or most disastrous according as it was used from time to time. It must carry possibilities with it which would paralyse the straight-forwardness of any minister. Instead of being, as we are thankful, that it is the most characteristically English of our institutions, it might be employed to introduce into public life what we stigmatize by the exact opposite of that adjective. Nor is it possible to exagerate, as I think, the self-control, the unvarying conscientiousness, the power of self-effacement for the sake of duty which have been exercised to keep a reign of 50 years unflecked by a stain of that selfishness which would suggest a wrong use of such an influence. If were thus possible for the influence of the Crown to be a perpetual disturbing force in the exercise of Parliamentary Government. When we look at it on the positive side, what has been that influence as we have known it? The profusion of genuine human tenderness into the relations of rulers and ruled, the visible embodiment before our eyes of the Majesty of truly national life, the acceptance of the nation, not the dynasty as the paramount factor in British politics, the untroubled fountain of authority amid the jar of party conflict. yet never, save where womanly sorrow has disarmed all decent criticism, has the self-effacement of the Sovereign of England meant regardlessness of the claims upon her person. She has been to us the personal embodiment of the care of the nation as a whole for each family and for each individual amongst its millions. It is the voice of the hearts which she has appealed to which proclaims the best Jubilee of her reign. The desolated hearths around a colliery on the morrow of some terrible disaster, the crowded in the hospitals of an army, the starving when war in America had paralysed a great industry in England, may be surrounded with all that is most perfect in the machinery of constitutional Government: yet a word of true womanly fellow-feeling when the speaker is the highest in the land, is what lends voice to the sympathy of the nation without it but imperfectly articulate. In India most of all should we be thankful that this is the light in which we know her; in a country where the personal and the official are least separable in the minds of the people; where kindness goes farthest with the masses, where the action of a constitutional principle apart from the personality of the Ruler is a thought to which none can yet rise except only the more educated few. It is with these considerations in your minds that I appeal to you, fellow-subjects and fellow-Christians, to unite in the religious observance of this our great national rejoicing. When we enter these walls upon Wednesday let us turn from the person of the Queen, to him who has enabled her to be to us what I have tried to remind you that she is, to the pattern and the source of human goodness, to the light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. Let our service be something more than a mere episode in a day of many observances; let it be no formal recognition of a higher power, lending the sanction of a traditional system to the realities which will occupy us elsewhere, but the fervid acknowledgment of our hearts that we recognise the grace of the Giver in the use which has been made of his gifts. For, believe me, my friends, human goodness is the most highly honoured when we associate it with something higher than itself. The goodness which for nigh 50 years has borne the test of Royal publicity no less than the humblest of the virtues which flourish in the homes of the poor has that in it which is not of this world and of which we simply miss the deepest meaning if we fail to ascribe it to God's grace. "What has thou that thou did'st not receive?" It is God's goodness to the monarch on the throne as it is to the most obscure among ourselves. And in the answer that all comes from Him is to be found the chief claim to our affection which can be established by the possessor of the greatest gifts. For it is when they are acknowledged to be His that they are most certain to be used to His glory. And it is when we recognize them as such that we most readily acknowledge their greatness. For my own part, when I think of the Royal Lady whose golden wedding to the nation of England we are keeping in our rejoicings this week, I love most to be able to say of her, that having inherited the greatest of opportunities she has used them to the glory of Giver.

THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to draw attention to the importance of the decision in the hire purchase system case lately given in the Bombay Small Cause Court, details of which appeared in your paper of the 4th February, and to point out that the verdict if made final will be most injurious to the public at large, to the public as shareholders in the various limited companies that advertise this system, as well as to those who avail themselves of the system. In the first place it will open up a large field for fraud by which dishonest persons will be protected by the law. All persons hiring pianos or goods on hire, if only for a month, will be able immediately to raise money on the articles they have thus procured, and to leave India. The hirer, according to this decision, is to have no claim whatever on his goods, but only on the person hiring them, so far as the monthly charge of hire, as a cash debt. The finding was based on the ground that the plaintiffs did not avail themselves of a clause in the agreement, and also that the piano, according to the agreement, was not hired but sold. If no private arrangement had been made between the plaintiffs and defendant, the former finding cannot be impugned; but as to the piano being sold and not hired, that is the vital point; and it is of the utmost importance that further steps be taken in the matter to prove the validity or not of this verdict. The Calcutta papers have already noticed the injustice of such an arrangement, and shown how the tradesmen and public of India will be the losers, as under such circumstances, the hire system will be an impossibility. The system has now been in force in England for many years, it is admitted and faithfully carried out by the public, and is most carefully protected by law. Such a case as the present should be thoroughly ventilated by the trading community, and as suggested by your Calcutta contemporary, a chance is now offered to the Bombay Trades' Association Committee to prove that the remarks contained in your issue of the 3rd February are not altogether justified. Should the Bombay Trades' Association Committee fail to notice the matter, the traders of Bombay advertising this system, should themselves combine and have the case fairly tested, and a decision obtained such as will settle the question once for all. They will then know how act.—Yours, &c.,

R. A. D.

MR. JUSTICE WEST AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Lee-Warner in his evidence before the Public Service Commission took occasion to condemn the whole educational system of India as altogether inadequate for the purposes of high-class liberal culture, and, from a moral point of view, radically defective, inasmuch as, in his judgment, it "ignores moral instruction and pays no attention to discipline." Mr. Justice West, speaking as a witness before the Commission with far greater weight and authority, vindicates the collegiate institutions of the country, which he considers as "capable of giving a first-class education" from this sweeping condemnation, but fully endorses the charge as regards the entire system of our secondary education, not by implication, but by a direct attack upon its working, which is as fierce as every damnatory expression can make it. "Secondary education in the Bombay Presidency, and, I believe, generally in India," he declares, "is deplorably bad. It gives but a limited amount even of instruction or information, while for a graduated and thorough cultivation of the mental powers it is most inefficient." Indeed, no aim of this kind inspires the system, much less any formed theory of moral discipline. The defects of the preparatory instruction drag down the college work to a mere schoolboy level, instead of a training for young men." One may ask here, in passing, how this last remark tallies with the colleges being "capable of giving a first-class education." But to go on with Mr. West's charges, he adds, "The working of our secondary schools being mean, chaotic, uninstructive, and immoral, inasmuch as it fails to form and strengthen character, it cannot possibly be a good preparation for the public service." In his opinion it encourages "mere quickness and verbal memory," and allows "mere cramming for one examination after another to absorb the schoolboy's thoughts and energies;" it does not "cultivate respect for reading on its own account," nor does it aim at diffusing "a tone of honour, propriety, and self-respect," among the scholars.

Now if such are the deliberate conclusions regarding the organization and working of our secondary schools, which are the back-bone, so to speak, of our whole educational system, formed by an echectionist of such eminence as Mr. Justice West, holding the high and responsible position of Vice-Chancellor of the University, on any more solid data than some casual remark of an individual college professor, or some mistaken complaint of a top exacting schoolmaster, the indictment is serious, and would seem to call for the institution of a public inquiry into the constitution and working of this branch of education, in justice, if for no other reason, to those who are directly or indirectly associated with, and are responsible for it, as well as in the interests of the public.

There seem, however, no sufficient grounds for taking so gloomy a view of the present condition of our secondary schools. The system of secondary education, as it at present exists, received its present scope and impress under the guiding hand of such distinguished Oxonians as Mr. Howard, Sir A. Grant, and the Hon'ble Mr. Peile, whose chief aim was to raise its general level and tone, and place it on a footing of direct dependence on, and subordination to, the scheme of higher education: and there has been no departure, since then, under the present administration, from the lines and methods laid down by them. The working of the system so planned has ever since its organization had the benefit of skilled European supervision, and the labours of General Waddington, Dr. Bühler, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Giles, Mr. Hart-Davis, and Mr. Jacob in this connection deserve recognition. Is it not strange that the grave defects of secondary education in this presidency, now for the first time pointed out by an outsider like Mr. West, should have escaped the notice of these able administrators, who are directly responsible for its supervision? It is worth noting also that for several years even the working agents of the system were most of them able English scholars, or at least certificated English masters; and though in recent years there has been unavoidably some change in the personnel of the working staff, there is nothing at least on record to show that the present race of school-masters being, as most of them are, men of academic training, are very much inferior to their predecessors, or that the original standard and tone of school education has undergone any serious deterioration. Here it may not be out of place to consider the force of an objection (which is sometimes made openly or covertly, and which seems to have influenced Mr. West's remark also, though he does not actually urge it,) to the appointment of natives, however well-qualified, to the head masterships of high schools, on the ground that English schools can only be properly conducted by Englishmen. Now when the objection is thus broadly stated no one can deny its reasonableness. But there are Englishmen and Englishmen, as there are natives and natives; and how many English scholars like Burke and English administrators like Kirkham has the Educational Department been able to obtain for the lower pay and privileges of the ungraded educational service? Outsiders may not know or may choose to overlook it; but those on whom lies the responsibility of the Educational Department cannot ignore or forget the fact, that some of the so-called English scholars proved incompetent whether as school-masters or as professors, and ultimately proved a burden to the Educational Department; while several of the socalled certificated English masters either drank themselves to death, or otherwise proved so utterly incompetent as to compel Sir A. Grant and General Waddington to send them home, bag and baggage, and substitute competent native scholars in their place, whose brilliant success has contributed in no small degree to the rapid development of secondary education in this presidency, which is an acknowledged fact, notwithstanding all that irresponsible writers may say to the contrary. Why it is a question of ways and means, as every other question, connected with the practical administration of the country, is. If English gentlemen of scholarly attainments, administrative capacity, and sober habits, can be obtained as headmasters for our secondary schools for the terms that Government can ever offer them, then by all means let us have them, and let every secondary school be placed in charge of such an English scholar, administrator, and gentleman. But if we cannot have such gentlemen, then we must content ourselves with having native gentlemen who in their colleges have according to Mr. Justice West "evidently had a first-class education," and who, by their character and attainments and experience, gained in a subordinate capacity, are eminently fitted, if they are fitted for anything, to conduct our secondary institutions far better than mere certificated English masters of mean capacity, indifferent scholarship, and questionable character. And if our colleges even under the auspices of the University cannot train such natives as are fit to conduct successfully the secondary schools, where is the good of having those costly institutions? Matters, however, have not come to such a pass, though Mr. Justice West would have us believe it. Nor can an independent observer endorse the oftenrepeated remarks of some college professors who have themselves to a great extent the conduct of the University examination, that the matriculated students who enter the colleges are so ill-prepared as to be unable to understand the college lectures. Of course if English is wanting, we choose to forget the fact that is patent to everybody else; that after all Indian students have to learn high academical subjects in a language which is not their own, but which is entirely foreign to them, and with which no amount of mere teaching can make them quite as familiar as English boys, they cannot but be disappointed, for they expect what is next to impossible. But if they bear in mind that they are teaching foreigners, and suit their lectures to the capacities of their pupils they will not find Indian students inferior to any class of foreign students.

But to return to Mr. Justice West's indictment, he does not seem to be aware that the course of instruction laid down for the secondary schools is not only shaped in conformity with the requirements of the University, and its affiliated colleges, but thoroughly graduated and based, as far as practicable, on a definite theory of education to harmonize in its ascending stages with the development in orderly and moral sequence of the mental powers within the limits of its prescribed scope. The standards of secondary education which are in force in our schools, with the approval and sanction of Government, may not be perfect and free from defects altogether—and nothing else is so but there are Englishmen in this country who, though not

told him that Mr. Sheppard had examined me. That was all I had said to him.

Q.—Are you sure that your statement has not been taken down by Mr. Wilson's solicitor?

A.—I am not sure.

Q.—Then do you say that what you said just now that no one had taken down your statement is false?

A.—How can I say that.

Q.—Do you know a man named Krishnarao?

A.—No. Krishnarao might be Mr. Wilson's chitnis, but I do not know for what length of time he was so employed. I know that Krishnarao was under Mr. Wilson at Kaira. I know Krishnarao, but do not know any of his people.

Q.—Do you know that when Krishnarao was in Kaira he had his family with him?

A.—I do not know. I had never heard about it.

Q.—Is Krishnarao a married man?

A.—How can I ask him. (A laugh.) I know nothing about it. I have not been in Mr. Wilson's employment since he left the district. I am no longer a mali in the Collector's bungalow at Kaira. I was discharged and Sudoo was reinstated in my place as gardener.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity:—When Mr. Wilson left the district Sudoo lost his employment as ghorawala. When I delivered the letter to the saheb I did not tell him that Shamrao had read it, nor did I tell him that Shamrao had told me to get information about him. Ever since I left Kaira I have not seen Mr. Wilson alone, but in company with another saheb.

Q.—Did not this gentleman (pointing to Mr. Gilbert) take down your statement?

Mr. Mehta objected to the question and the objection was allowed.

Mr. Inverarity: Have you ever seen this saheb (Mr. Gilbert) writing at his bungalow?

A.—I see him writing now. (Laughter.) I had seen him near the well.

Q.—Did you see at the bungalow a gentleman with a great coat on?

A.—I may have seen such a man.

Mr. Gowardhanram Madhavram Tripathi, pleader, Bombay High Court, said in answer to Mr. Inverarity:—On the 30th November last I was at Nariad. I wrote on that date a letter to Mr. Wilson, stating that certain men of Cambay wished to lay their complaints, and asking when Mr. Wilson would be in Cambay. The next day, while I was in Bombay, I received a telegram from my clients. One of my clients came to Bombay and we left for Cambay on the night of the 22nd. I reached Piploi the next day at dusk. The place is about five koss from Cambay. About noon on the 24th I left the place for Cambay, I did not go by the usual road, because I was told that a police guard had been posted there with instruction to prevent me and my client's entering Cambay. Also certain police havildars came like spies to the Dhurumsala where I had put up and made inquiries of me and about me. I saw Mr. Wilson the same evening, when he told me he had written a letter to me in Bombay, and that I was, perhaps, aware that High Court pleaders had no status before Political Agents. I replied that I was aware of the fact, and that I was there only as an agent of certain Cambay subjects who were not within the jurisdiction of the State, and who could not enter it as they had fears about Shamrao. The first request I made to Mr. Wilson was that Madhowsingh, Sardarsing, Balkisondas and Balkishna Narayen, whom I represented, should be allowed to come to Cambay. He said that about the first three of these men the Dewan had obtained an order prohibiting them from entering Cambay. Mr. Wilson also informed me that a similar request was made by the Dewan in my case, but that he had refused it. I informed Mr. Wilson that I had instructions that thousands of people had to complain of Shamrao's *zoolum*, but that they did not venture to come forward, when they saw that some of the most influential subjects of the State were prevented from entering Cambay. I told Mr. Wilson that he had heard from people various complaints about the state of affairs in Cambay. Mr. Wilson said it would be dangerous to allow permission to three of my clients to re-enter the State. He also said that he would not listen to anything that had happened in Mr. Spry's time. When I replied that I would only confine myself to what had taken place in Mr. Wilson's time, he informed me that if I had any petty complaints to make the Paramount Power would not listen to them. He said that some extraordinary case of *zoolum*, such, for instance, as trampling a man to death under an elephant's feet, must be proved for the Government to take notice of it. I said that lots of people were prevented from complaining to Mr. Wilson by Mr. Shamrao and his men, and that he might, at least, allow the three clients of mine to enter Cambay, under such safeguards as he pleased, and present their complaints to his Highness. He declined to grant this request. I then asked to be allowed access to the Nawab, and that Mr. Shamrao should not be allowed to be present at the interview. Mr. Wilson said he would consider the matter and consult his Highness the next day. I also said that some of my clients had personal complaints against Mr. Shamrao, but that they did not venture to come forward, unless he was divested of his power. Mr. Wilson replied that he could not do so, unless he was convinced of the necessity of doing so. I then left Cambay, returning on the 25th to see Mr. Wilson, when he said that he had forgotten to speak to his Highness, and that I might see him again the next morning. At my request Mr. Wilson agreed to inquire if a man named Vanmalee Tricum was in jail. The next day I went to Mr. Wilson's bungalow. Shamrao came to the place where I was sitting and asked if there were complaints of *zoolum* against him, and I said yes. I told him that I was sorry to hear so many complaints against a gentleman reputed to be so enlightened as himself. I asked what reason the three clients of mine had given to be treated in the manner they were. He said they had committed an offence against the State, that they were making all sorts of *khutput* and were trying to upset the Kurbhari. Mr. Wilson then came up and I went with him to the Nawab. When we went to his palace, Mr. Shamrao was asked to withdraw, and he retired after some hesitation and argument. After he had gone, I made certain complaints to the Nawab in the present of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Shamrao was then recalled and I repeated the complaints in his presence. He was asked by Mr. Wilson for his explanation, and he offered such as he could. After that the Nawab and Shamrao went away.

Cross-examined by Mr Mehta:—I was retained by Balkrishna Narayen and Sardarsingh in Bombay. Whatever I said to Mr. Wilson was from instructions I had received from the four persons I have named. I was not the agent directly appointed by any people living in Cambay. My clients had urged that they should be allowed to come to Cambay. While the interview going on with his Highness a great many people had assembled at the gate.

Re-examined by Mr Inverarity:—It was necessary for me to go Cambay to lay the complaints before the Political Agent and the Navab. Among the people who had grievances were the poor as well as the rich.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12.

Sir Rowland Wilson, Bart., Reader of Indian Law in the University of Cambridge and Secretary to the Board of the Indian Civil Service Studies at Cambridge, said in answer to Mr. Inverarity:—I am a cousin of Mr. G. Wilson. In my presence the other day Jahlia performed diverse works of a gardener. I saw him dig a plot of hard ground, cut a branch off a rose-bush with an ordinary knife, and the border of a gravel walk with a sickle. I also saw him water the ground with a heavy waterpot, and draw water in a bucket from a well. He did all these things unassisted and did them as if he were used to them. He fastened the sickle to his left maimed arm and cut the grass holding the handle in his right hand.

Mr. Mehta: Did the mali appear as if he was bent on doing his best?

A. I should think so. For myself, I do not know much about gardening.

Mirza Ali Nahna Mirza said:—I am in the service of the Nawab of Cambay. I receive my pay from the court, but I am attached to the service of Nazumkhan. I also receive some pay from Nuzamkhan. Since the commencement of this case I have met Shamrao more than once. I was last in Shamrao's house the previous night.

Q.—Did you ask Mr. Wilson to give a testimonial to Mr. Shamrao?

A.—Yes. I did that at the request of Mr. Shamrao. I had been to Mr. Shamrao about the Khan Saheb's (Nazumkhan's) demand, when he said "I won't do the work. You had better go to your saheb and get it done. My saheb is the Nawab, and so long as I have got him in my hands, I will only have the work done, whenever I liked. Don't you know the saheb has twice turned me out and disgraced me? I have not forgotten that. You will hear what I am going to do for the saheb. I shall not leave him alone." I replied that this was a matter between him and the saheb, and that he should pay up, as promised, the claims of Nazumkhan. He then said the saheb had promised to give him a certificate, and that if I got it for him, Nuzamkhan's claims would be settled. I agreed to this, and promised to try and get the certificate. I told him that I would not part with the certificate, until I was perfectly sure of being paid Nazumkhan's claims. The form of the certificate, as well as a letter to the Nawab, was drafted, and they were given to me by Shamrao. I got the certificate and showed it to Mr. Shamrao, who having read it, returned it to me, saying I might give it to him the next day when he should have done his part of the agreement. The Dewan did not copy the certificate in my presence.

Q.—Did Mr. Wilson know that you were to keep the certificate until Nazumkhan's claims had been settled?

A.—I think he did not.

Q.—Were you at Mehmudabad when Mr Wilson was there?

A.—I was. I think I went with the Brahmacharya and Nathooram to the tent. In answer to Mr. Wilson Nathooram said he had not authorized to do anything with regard to Nazumkhan's claims. The saheb said, "Then you had no business to come here. I think you are all playing a trick." The saheb also said that he had received an insulting letter from the Dewan, and so long as the Dewan did not apologize, he would grant him no interview. On our way back from the tent to the station, Nathooram said that he had a letter from the Dewan, but that he did not deliver it to the saheb in the presence of his chitnis and a clerk, lest they should be witnesses against the Dewan. The next day I went again to Mr. Wilson's tent with Fakrudin and Nathooram. Cowasji was there too. After we had seated ourselves in the tent, Fakrudin entreated the saheb and said, "You are a sirdar, you have a big belly. You ought to be kind to the poor. I hope you will forgive the Dewan for what has happened Mr. Wilson declined to hear anything so long as Shamrao did not apologize. Nathooram said he wished to see the saheb privately, but the saheb said if he wanted to say anything he must say it there. Cowasji said something to the saheb in English, upon which the saheb and Nathooram went into another tent. After a short time the Saheb called out to Cowasji, and he went into the tent. I eventually left the place with Nathooram who told me that nothing could be done at present, but that he was going to bring the Dewan down to Bombay on Thursday for a settlement of the matter, and that until that day, the saheb was not going to place his case in the hands of his vakil. Nathooram and the Dewan then went to Bombay, as also myself and NazumkhanNathooram on one occasion came to the Khanzeldib and said he had come with a paper from the Nawab bearing his Highness's signature, with reference to Nazumkhan's claim. I went with Cowasji to the Dewan's house in Bombay where I saw the Nawab's *yadi*, but the Dewan did not give it to me. He said, "Get us an interview with the Collector (Mr. Wilson) and we will give you the paper." Cowasji then went to the Collector and when he returned. he said that the saheb would not grant an interview. I and Cowasji again went to the Dewan for the *yadi* regarding Nazumkhan's claims, but we failed to get it. We then went to a vakil whose name, I believe, is Mr. Craigie. I do not know if Cowasji gave any instructions to the Vakil, because I was sitting outside the office. After a few days, the Dewan gave me the *yadi* and received from me the certificate. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was given in respect of Nazumkhan's claims on the letter passing a receipt for Rs. 7,000.

Q.—Did you ever see Fakrudin offer any money to Cowasji, and if so, where?

A.—Yes, at Kaira. It was on the day on which the inquiry before Mr. Sheppard was completed at Kaira. I set out with Fakrudin on that occasion from the house where the Dewan was staying. On our way to see Cowasji Fakrudin said that something should be paid to Cowasji as he had been put to a good deal of travelling expense. Cowasji declined to receive a bundle of notes, of the value of Rs. 125, which was pressed upon him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta:—I believe this is the first time you carry a shawl like this as a part of your dress (pointing to a gold bordered shawl carried by the witness).

A.—No. I have often gone to the Nawab's durbar with a shawl.

Q.—Are you one of the four sowars allowed by the Nawab Nazumkhan?

A.—Yes. I get Rs. 10 per month as a sowar. I get besides a mohorum allowance of Rs. 25 per year. I have been receiving Rs. 25 per month from Nazumkhan since the last six or seven years. Since I have been to Ahmedabad I saw on one occassion Shamrao driving along a thoroughfare. Shamrao sent for me and asked me to get into his carriage. Shamrao asked me what I was going to say in court. I replied that I was not going to make any statement before him, and that I would only speak what was the truth before the court, Nathooram, who was also in the carriage, said, "Mirza Ali is a sensible man, and he will, even while speaking the truth, take care of all parties." I got down near the Dewan's house and took my leave and went away. This is the only occasion on which I drove with Shamrao.

Q.—Did you go to Shamrao last night?

A.—I did at Nathooram's desire. I asked Khansaheb and Cowasji, whether I should go and they said I had better go and hear all that the Dewan had to say.

Q.—When you went to Shamrao did not he tell you that you had no business to come there?

A.—No; on the contrary he received me kindly,

Q.—And I suppose he told you to give evidence in his behalf?

A.—No. He did not ask me to do that in so many words; but he asked me to gamjao the Khan-saheb that it was not a good thing on his part to give his evidence here. I said I would go and tell him so. I know Nabikhan who was for sometime Dewan of Cambay I have not seen Nabikhan in Ahmedabad since I have been here.

Q.—Don't you know that there have been several interviews in Ahmedabad between Nazumkhan and Nabikhan?

A.—I don't know it at all. I had heard, when in Bombay, some 20 days before I came to Ahmedabad, that Nabikhan was in thistown.

Q.—Have you not heard since you have been in Ahmedabad that Nabikhan was here within the last few days?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you and Nazumkhan go to see Mr. Wilson several days before he came to Cambay?

A.—We had been to Vavtha to see the fair, but had not gone there particularly to see Mr. Wilson.

Q.—Did Mr. Wilson and Nazumkhan leave Vavtha together for Cambay?

A.—No, the Khansaheb went alone.

Q.—Don't you know that Mr. Wilson and Nazumkhan entered Cambay together?

A.—I have heard so. I was sent from Cambay to fetch Cowasji to that place. There was an interview between the Nawab and Wilson at Lalbaugh, but I do not recollect the date.

Q.—Do you remember that after the termination of the interview, you, Nazumkhan and Cowasji, rushed up to Mr. Wilson to know the result?

A.—No. We did not go for the sperial purpose of making any such inquiry.

Q.—Do you know that Nazumkhan wished to have a place in the administration?

A.—Yes.

Q.—After the Nawab's interview with the Political Agent did you not learn that his Highness would neither grant this request, nor another to the effect that the two villages might be continued in the hands of Nazumkhan's heirs?

A.—The Nawab did refuse to grant something, but I do not know exactly what. The Nawab declined to grant Nazumkhan's request in connection with the two villages because he feared lest they should be sold off. As a matter of fact, the villages are Nazumkhan's and they will continue to remain in his hands.

Q.—Did you not go to the Dewan and tell him that Nazumkhan was greatly disappointed by Nawab's refusal to grant both his requests?

A.—No, I had simply gone to him to inquire about the result of the interview.

Q.—During the time Mr. Wilson was in Cambay, was not Nazumkhan constantly or frequently going to see him?

A.—Yes he used to go to him often.

Q.—When you went to the Dewan to learn the result of the interview between the Nawab and Mr. Wilson, did you tell him that if he got the Nawab to grant Nazumkhan's requests, Nazumkhan would obtain certificate for him from Mr. Wilson?

A.—I said we would try to get the certificate. I had been to the Dewan the next day, because he had sent for me.

Q.—When you went to the Dewan, did you not take the draft of a letter, purporting to be written by Mr. Wilson to the Nawab, in regard to Nazumkhan's requests?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Were you not told by the Dewan that the Nawab would not give over his right to the two villages to Nazumkhan's heirs?

A.—No.

Q.—Do you remember taking to Mr. Shamrao a draft with reference to Nazumkhan's claims, which he did not approve of?

A.—I do not remember that. I do not remember if Fakrudeen has ever said in my presence that the Dewan had said "God is my witness as to who is speaking the truth with reference to the proposal."

Q.—Do you know that the Cambay Durbar often draw money from sowcars in Bombay?

A.—I don't know. I know that the total amount which Nazumkhan was to receive was between seventeen and eighteen thousand rupees. Fakrudeen paid in Bombay the sum of Rs. 5,000 in respect of Nazumkhan's claims. Nazumkhan did not object to receive Rs. 5,000 while the receipt he passed was for Rs. 7,000.

The Commission then adjourned.

STATEMENT BY MR. WILSON.

We give some extracts from the written statement put in on behalf of Mr. Wilson:—

It is alleged that I sent Jahlia mallee on in front of me to make improper proposals to Shamrao. The dates and circumstances refute this allegation. In the first place, if I had any such intention when leaving Kaira for Bombay, I would have sent Jahlia or taken him with me from Kaira. When I left Kaira, Jahlia did not accompany me. He came to my camp at Shikapore to bring vegetables. This was on the 19th November. I requested him to see if my quarters there were all ready. Now on this date it is admitted by Shamrao that it was quite uncertain when he would arrive at Cambay. When I left Bombay it was uncertain when the Nawab would start from Bombay, his visit to the Governor would probably have to take place. Mr. Sheppard wished it, I thought it unnecessary and as I was anxious that Nazumkhan's claims (some of which I thought just) should be settled before I left the district, and I desired the Nawab's return to Cambay for that purpose. It was not till I got Shamrao's telegram that he was going to start on the Saturday evening (November 20th,) that I knew the date he would return. Now Jahlia unless had started for Cambay before this on November 19th. In fact Jorabhai admits that he saw him inCambay on November 20th. I submit therefore I have proved that when Jahlia was sent to Cambay from Shikarpore, I knew that Shamrao was not there, and would not be there much, if at all, before myself. I know that Shamrao and a large following were at Bombay, why should I not ask some one to see if my quarters at the Lal Bagh were ready?

To summarise the story of Shamrao. 1. I know or believe that he will resent the proposal and require to be threatened into compliance. 2. I tell my messenger to take with him, when he goes to Shamrao with the threat, a witness, Shamrao's own Mamlatdar Jorabhai, a man I had never even seen. 3. Notwithstanding the utter failure of the proposal and indignation of Shamrao, I personally speak to him about it. 4. Notwithstanding Shamrao's indignant refusal to me, I persist in my request. 3. After Shamrao leaves me I am represented as being still desirous that the mallee should go again. I entirely deny the truth of that story. I deny that I sent Jahlia with any such message. I deny that I ever spoke to Shamrao or sent him any message about his daughter. In addition to the inherent improbabilities of Shamrao's story I would urge that the fact of my never having even seen Shamrao's daughter, the fact that she is a married woman who has lived with her husband for ten years, my knowledge of Shamrao himself being limited to an official intercourse commencing from the middle of July 1886, my never having been at Cambay during Shamrao's Dewanship before, my never having lived in the same place as Shamrao or his family, render it unlikely that I should have made any such proposal as alleged; and lastly the fact that since June 1882 I have been a married man living on terms of the closest affections with my wife, whom I expected from England to join me in Bombay in the early part of December (she actually arrived on December 5th) and that I have children, renders it impossible to suppose that I would imperil my own and their happiness and prospects for a day or two's intercourse with a woman I had never even seen.

I may also here point out that, if I had any consciousness of guilt, and had sent Jahlia with the letter to threaten Shamrao, I could easily have disposed of Shamrao's story, as he said the letter was written by Mr. White. I might have denied the fact of such a letter and called Mr. White to prove he never wrote the letter alleged; instead of which I admitted before Mr. Sheppard that I had received such a letter from Mr. Mulock, which enabled Shamrao to trim his story by saying he did not notice the signature, although he could repeat verbatim the letter. Moreover Shamrao says I had told him about this very letter weeks before in a friendly manner. Is it likely I would have done so and afterwards used the letter as a threat? I don't remember whether I did tell Shamrao about the letter before as he says; I may have done so. I certainly never said I would "send it by Jahlia mallee" as Shamrao says. Is not this very improbable? I say it is invented to try to fix me with having sent Jahlia with it. If the letter was taken to Shamrao by Jahlia, I believe it was in consequence of my servants coming in the pay of Shamrao to bring him or send him any information they could surreptitiously procure in the Political Agent's Office or house which would be of interest to Shamrao. Shamrao admits that Dewans of native States do this. It is notorious they do so. The fact of Jorabhai, Shamrao's Mamlatdar, and brother of my head clerk, accompanying Jahlia mallee with the letter, if true, would support my belief on this point. Jahlia of course would deny this, and probably tell some false story to account for Shamrao having seen the letter. Why was Jorabhai appointed Mamlatdar, in charge of one or both divisions of the Cambay State, except for the reason that being brother of my head clerk he would be useful in getting information about the Political Agent's doings? He is a young man, and Shamrao is he admits but 25 years old, and with no previous employment. It is admitted that Mr. Spry was not informed of the relationship between Jorabhai and his head clerk in the letter informing him of Jorabhai's appointment. That he was never told verbally rests merely on Shamrao's statement. I only heard of it through a private source shortly before I went to Cambay. The letter in question is one which surreptitiously procured (and I am very careless with my papers and leave my private letters lying about) would certainly be sent to the Dewan of Cambay. It is a fact as I have discovered that my servants do go to the Dewan to salaam him when the Political Agent is at Cambay. Shamrao would most certainly see them and get what information he could out of them, he admits the practice of their going, also admits the former practice of giving them presents both at Cambay and Kaira. Denies he would give presents now, but this is inconsistent with para. 13 of his memorial, wherein, he says, he would have given him half a rupee or a rupee. He moreover admits he would have seen the mallee if he had said he wantod to see him, and it was unnecessary for Jorabhai to accompany the mallee for the mallee to obtain an interview. This is entirely contrary to what he argues in para. 13 of his memorial, and is important as showing that he does not scruple in his memorial to state what he now admits is untrue in order to support his statement. In the memorial that the mallee was my "confidential agent."

It must be remembered that Shamrao had been dismissed before from the Dewanship, that the British Government passed resolutions to the effect that he was entirely wanting in the qualities necessary for a Dewan, though he might, if opportunity offered, be employed *elsewhere* (i. e. elsewhere than in Cambay), that he had succeeded in getting re-appointed as Dewan of Cambay and to all appearance, as far as the British Government knew, had been so re-appointed *bona fide* by the Nawab without any secret working on the part of Shamrao, and merely because the Cambay State could not do without him. This was his supposed position. His real position was that his re-appointment to the Dewanship was the result of secret intrigues set on foot by himself with the object of persuading the Nawab by means of the influence the individuals employed about the Nawab, *e. g.*, the Court physician, Dr. Fida Hoosain, the Munshi Bakshi Ali, the favourite lady of H. H's zenana, &c., &c., to re-appoint Shamrao. Such influence being enlisted in Shamrao's interest by money payments and promises of employment should Shamrao be re-appointed Dewan. He know that if this came to my ears I should report on the matter unfavourably to him. Add to this the other complaints of which Mr. Tripathy was the herald. Can it be doubted that Shamrao must have been very anxious as to the result of my visit to Cambay, and probably thought that unless he could frighten me so that I should not report against him he would run a good chance of losing his Dewanship.

Further if my theory as to Jahlia taking the letter of Mr. Mulock is correct, Shamrao would believe that I was intriguing to get him supplanted by a nominee of Mr. Mulock's and Mr. Sheppard's. This letter according to his own account, was given him on the 22nd November 1886. According to his own account he previously had been in financial difficulties, but since his re-appointment as Dewan in February 1884, he admits the purchase of different properties in Bombay to the amount, he says, of Rs. 6,000 in addition to which he remitted Rs. 5,000 to build a house. This sum is quite insufficient to build a house, and it is not improbable that Shamrao has by no means admitted the full amount of what he has made by the Dewanship since his re-appointment. He also admits that the properties bought by him are not bought in his own name; his solicitor, Mr. Chalk, knew nothing about them. These facts are noteworthy with reference to the complaints of corruption made against Shamrao, but I use them here as showing that it is not unlikely that he would do his best to retain the Dewanship. The charge made against me I believe was made with the object of getting me into his power, so that I should not dare to do anything which would possibly tell against him. He hoped that I should be terrified into committing myself in some way. The charge is of such a nature that I, a married man, expecting my wife to join me in a few days might well, though innocent, have been induced to adopt any course which might prevent my name being coupled with such a charge. It is well known that threats of infamous charges have induced innocent persons to pay money to the accuser sooner than have their name associated with such a charge. Cases of that kind have not infrequently come before the Courts. I myself, as all my friends know, am of a very nervous temperament, and it is admitted by Shamrao's witness, Jamsetjee, that Shamrao believed at that time that my reputation would lend colour to the charge he brought. I don't pretend to have been more moral than the rest of the world when I was a bachelor, but I entirely deny that since my marriage I have ever been open to any such imputation or been unfaithful to my marriage vow. The question however is, what Shamrao believed, and it is clear from the above that he thought that I was an appropriate subject for a charge such as he made. That charge, I trust I shall show, not only has not been proved against me, but is a false charge made with the intention of getting a hold over me, not with the intention of bringing it publicly forward or reporting it to Government. What is Shamrao's conduct, according to his own account immediately afterwards? His desire is to continue on good terms with me, and with that object he employs as his mediator—whom? Jahlia, the very man who made a proposition to him which, if true, would have made him so indignant with him that he would never have seen him again. He takes this man to his house, is closeted with him for a considerable time: see his own jemadar's evidence, who stopped a shurry or two and Jahlia did not come out in that time. What was he doing? The conversation, he says, took place would not have taken five minutes. It is not impossible that at this time he was inducing Jahlia to rehearse the scene that is said to have taken place in the evening of the 23rd, in order to get up evidence against me. On the same afternoon he visits me with the Nawab. He admits he is anxious lest I should report unfavourably to him, wants a testimonial letter from me, makes the giving of such a letter the price of his agreeing to assist Najumkhan; dictates the testimonial letter himself to one of his clerks. Would any one in his position, if his case was true, have not scorned to accept such a letter from me?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Adowa, 1,111 tons, Captain W. H. Allen, sailed yesterday in ballast for Colombo and Calcutta.

THE s.s. Aviona, 1,279 tons, Captain J A Tait, cleared on Saturday last for Catanea and Genoa, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Inchlonga, 1,997 tons, sailed the day before yesterday under Captain J. G. Gallichen, in ballast for the Elephant Points.

THE s.s. Lismoyle, 1,278 tons, Captain Thos. Byrne, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last from Middesbro (Jan. 8) with a cargo of coals, coke and sleepers.

THE s.s. City of Canterbury, 3,099 tons, Captain A B Gray, sailed on Saturday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel Sartorius and three children, Lt. F. Hornblow, Mrs Whitings and 2 children and Col H T Butkley.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Mecca, 936 tons, Captain J A Magoun, which arrived in Bombay on Friday last from Mozambique, brought the following passengers:—From Mozambique—Mr. Wm. Quinn. From Aden—Revd. and Mrs Baynham, Capt J. S. King, R. H. A., Major, Mrs. 3 Misses and Master Tyacke, 2nd N. Stafford, Regt, and Captain Bruce, R. H. A. From different parts—76 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Berths.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Singapore	..	.....	A	Bonzoni & Co.
,, Britannia	1893	F. Blight	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Siam	...	.....	C	P. & O. Co.
,, C. Cameron	1586	J. R. Kewley	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Ehrenfels	1513	A. Fisher	G	Glade & Co.
,, City of Canterbury	3099	A. B. Gray	K	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Kt. of St. John	2226	J. G. Gallichan	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Bormida	..	.....	P	F. Bozzoni.
,, A. Craig	1872	W. Burges	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
11	Mecca (s)	Magonis	Mozambique.
	Werneth Hall (s).	Collins	Liverpool, Jan. 15.
12	Liscard (s)	Byrne	Middlesbro', Jan. 8.
	Dunbar (s)	Wignell	Cardiff, Jan. 12.
13	County of Bute	Lloyd	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
12	Flor de Diu	Nacoda	Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.
	Cy. of Caterbury's	Gray	Liverpool.
	Avlona (s)	Tait	Catania and Genoa.
	Inchlonga (s)	Gallichon	Elephant Point.
13	H. M.'s Troopship Crocodile	Carr	Portsmouth.
	Adowa (s)	Allen	Colombo and Calcutta.

The following vessels commenced loading on Saturday last:—Steamers Chanda, for Coast and Calcutta; and Marka, for Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
7	Capella s	Lee	Liverpool, Jan. 6.
	Medina s	Anderson	Rangoon, Jan. 31.
	Nevasa s	Nailer	Bombay, Jan. 24.
	Pultiana's	England	Singapore, Jan. 22.
	Fannie s	Neilsen	Middlesbro, Feb. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 7.—Steamers Wing Sang, and Ancona. Ships Dundee, Porthenope and Sehah Jehan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
7	Goorkha s	.....	London.
8	Simla s	.....	Calcutta.
	Asia s	.....	Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
7	Loch Rannoch s	.....	Dimond Island.
8	Umvoti	.....	Calcutta.
	Simla s	.....	Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 11.

Bird, Capt, Bl, R War R, from leave, from England.
Chase, Capt, Bo, Q M G, from leave, from England.
Burton, Capt, Bo, R H A, on duty, from Aden.
Henderson, Lt, Bo, 7th B I, on M C, to England, from Rangoon.
Tyacke, Major, Bo, 2nd Stafford Regt, on duty, from Aden.

FEBRUARY 12.

Loudon, Lt, Mad, 25th M I, on leave, from Mandalay.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 9.

Barrodaile, Col., Bo., Apts., Adjt. Gen., on duty to Poona.
Knowles, Br. Genl., Bo., Adjt Genl's Dept., on duty, to Poona.

FEBRUARY 12.

Alexander, Capt. Bo., Boopal Battn., from leave, to Sehore.
Hornblow, Lt., Bo., Gloucester Regt., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B.V.R.C.

Bombay, February 14, 1887.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

Oval, at 6-30 a.m., company aiming and position drill for recruits, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
J. J. Hospital—Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.
P. and O. Dockyard—Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla Cottage—Wednesdays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla School—Mondays and Thursdays, at 4-45 p.m.
Queen's Statue—Mondays and Wednesdays, at 4-15 p.m.
St. Peter's School—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School—Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Indo-British Institution—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Grant Road Steam Bakery Compound—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.
Cathedral High School, and John Connon School Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above. As no recruits will be allowed to commence Target practice until he has, as efficient, been passed as position and aiming drill, all recruits should take their earliest opportunity of qualifying themselves at the above drills.

2. There will be a class of instruction for proficiency certificates on Tuesday the 15th instant at 6 p.m.

3. In accordance with orders received, the Battalion will parade at 6-15 a.m. on Wednesday the 16th instant to take part in the Jubilee parade. Fall in between the university and national Bank. Red Uniform Helmets and accoutrements to be worn, afterwards the Battalion will proceed to the Town Hall to form a Guard of Honour.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 11th February, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·030
Temperature of the Air	72·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·7
Dew Point	61·0
Relative humidity of Air	76·2
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	78·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	63·3
General Directions of Wind	NNW, NE, E, ENE, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	167

* From midnight to midnight

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes: "I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat on foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, High Holborn, London.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY. [ESTABLISHED 1835.

SORABJEE SAPOORJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS, ROAD ROLLERS, LAMP POSTS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES | CRANES, CYLINDERS, GATES, RAILINGS, COLUMNS | BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS, ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines Tools etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

INVALID'S PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture nd erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Korlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

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THE

SYMPATHETIC

PIANOS,

IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY HUNDREDS OF PURCHASERS AND THEIR FRIENDS TO BE THE VERY BEST PIANO THAT CAN BE BOUGHT FOR USE IN INDIA AND THE TROPICS GENERALLY.

The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The word has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of a most doubtful quality which are not entitled to the name, and are merely inferior imitations.

INTENDING PURCHASERS SHOULD INSPECT THE SUPERIOR FINISH AND CONSTRUCTION OF OUR INSTRUMENT, AND JUDGE THE BEAUTY OF TONE AND TOUCH BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Drawing of this Piano with Lists of all Musical Instruments and Sheet Music Post Free.

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HAROLD AND CO., CALCUTTA, AND

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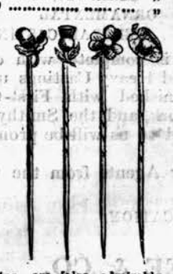
A SET OF FOUR GOLD "NATIONAL PLANT" SCARF PINS, REPRESENTING

INDIA ..... by the Lotus.
ENGLAND ..... " Oak.
SCOTLAND ..... " Thistle.
IRELAND ..... " Shamrock



These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

CASH PRICES.

The Acorn and "Thistle" pins .....Rs. 16 each.
The Lotus and "Shamrock" pins... " 12 "
If the set of 4 be purchased Rs. 50, supplied in Morocco case holding the set.

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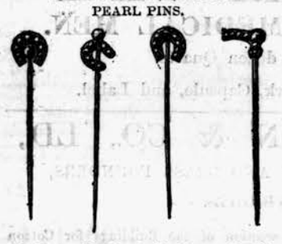

Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 11 cash. Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 13 cash.

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These Pearl-set Brooches are the height of the fashion. The settings are of 18-carat gold; the designs are exquisite; and the finish unsurpassed. Ladies wear any number up to half-a-dozen in the dress and bonnet strings.

Rs. 30 cash. Rs. 12 cash. Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 11 cash. Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 10 cash.

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A PRETTY GOLD AND PLATINUM BROOCH, Set with Pearls.
Rs. 35 cash.
Without the Pearls, Rs. 27 cash, complete in Morocco Case.

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Ditto set with Diamonds. Rs. 113 cash.

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

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renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.

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and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour

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Unsurpassed for its strength and delightful fragrance. It is far superior to the numerous compounds sold under the same name.

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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

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BE A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to printed directions including each bottle, and is *perfectly safe* even in the most inexperienced hands.

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PAIN KILLER is unsurpassed as the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It acts speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Swellings, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

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Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant tonic

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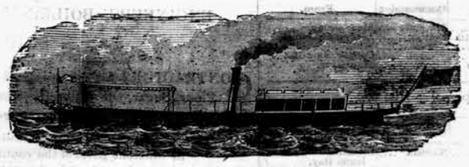

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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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(OF LONDON), who have executed the chief Government and other contracts in all parts of the British Empire on every occasion of public rejoicing, from the

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